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and HOME COMPANION.

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### OUTHEALTH DEPARTMENT

Open the Door.

open the door, let in the air; The winds are sweet, and the flowers are fair.

Joy is abroad in the world to-day;
if our door is wide, it may come

Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun: He hath a smile for every one; He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems; He may change our tears to diadems. Open the door!

open the door of the soul; let in strong, pure thoughts which shall banish they will grow and bloom with a grace divine, and their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine, Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in Sympathy sweet stranger and kin, It will make the halls of the heart so fair angels may enter unaware.

Open the door!

—British Weekly.

#### Ingrown Nail.

, N. Y.

ush.

The following treatment is recommended by Dr. Reghi as a substitute for surgical measures: Apply every day a fifty per cent. solution of ferric chloride. Direct the patient to take daily foot-baths, and when this softens the skin and washes out the pus that has formed the side of the pail as well as the groove made by the pressure of the nail should be stuffed with otton soaked in the solution. The same operation is repeated twice daily, care beng taken to remove the blackened crust that forms. When this is done, the toe is to be enveloped in a light dressing. During the first few days the patient should remain in bed. About the tenth day the granular mass disappears, the cavity of the ulcer is cleansed and presents a uniform surface, the end of the nail separates from the skin, and in twenty days the patient is cured. To avoid a relapse, it is necessary to separate the nail from the skin with a little cotton steeped in solution of ferric chloride.

### Hygienic.

Lemon-juice is the most wholesome of Apples and prunes are very healthful and make a delicious whip which is more hygienic than pie. It may be chilled if

De not give very young children ba-lands, as they contain much starch. July fruits which require little mastica-Peanuts are wholesome if well masti-

cated. Peanut soup is nutritious. Serve with it croutons-small cubes of bread buttered and browned in the oven Serve the light soup for a meat dinner and the heavy for luncheon. Meat soup is stimulating, not nutritious. Hot tea or broth rests one and aids digestion, but does not nourish.

Use whole-wheat flour for the family bread, and teach the children that crusts are hygienic. For this reason biscuits should be made small and gingerbresd in

A vegetable oil is more wholesome than animal fat. A pure cotton-seed oil is desirable if one does not wish the oliv favor. Olive-oil is often adulterated with eed or cotton-seed oil.-H. A. Lusk, in Farm and Fireside.

### The Tendency to Health.

Trust more than you have done in the ndency of all nature to health. Be not too anxious about your symptoms-the little things; think rather of great, enduring, eternal things-the purity of the air, the brightness of the sun, the sweetness of human love, the glory of human destiny. Furthermore, enlist your natural interests in this reform. Withdraw your attentions from the bad feelings by dwelling on the good ones. Make capital of your pleasures: taste your food with relish. or, if that is impossible, sense as keenly 48 you can the play of muscles when you walk. If it be so bad that you are bed-nidden, at least be wheeled into the warm sunshine, and thank God for it. Finally, If you are still weary and ill and sore op-pressed; if life is indeed a bitterness to you, then, poor soul, Lear it as best you may, and take what props you can get; but even then remember that you must ommunicate your bitterness as possible to others; remember that you can even then wring a happiness from your tern and chivalrous campaign of silence Learn by heart what Browning has said: Knowledge means

Ever renewed assurance by defeat That victory is somehow still hard to reach: But love is victory, the prize itself.

-Daniel G. Mason, in Scribner's

### Diet Affecting Health.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Of the many articles of interest in you May issue the one headed "Coffee Inious" seems to call for further remarks. do not know anything about the health fulness of coffee from experience, having ver used the drug. The writer speaks of tea, coffee and saleratus as being detriental for him to use. Possibly they are, but I am reminded of what a learned docpurported to have said, that drunkard may live to be old but a glutton ver could, thus plainly implying that luttony was more life-destroying than I think I can say from ex-Perience that it depends largely upon the of food whether it would act beneficially or not pon the human system. No doubt many ple are inclined to over-eat. Possibly writer is not excepted. If a person uld eat a hearty meal and then lie own to rest or take a nap, he would probrealize no bad effects from his hearty provided the system was in quest or

meal and then go into active labor would probably cause the food to distress him for the reason that active labor uses up the strength of the system that is needed to digest the food. Some people say it doesn't make any difference what you eat, but to my mind there is healthy and unhealthy food. The Hindoo laborer spoken of in the Fruit Grower as eating nothing until noon, and then making his repast of parched grains and water, eating but two meals in the twenty-four hours, and of the simplest kind, we may not look upon as a pattern as regards eating, and yet it seems to show very clearly that great quantities of rich food are not essential to support a man at day labor. The fault, if any, is not that we eat too little but too much. It seems to me that one's diet is regulated by one's state of being. That is, a person in a proper and godlike state of being would naturally prefer simple to rich foods, and water as a drink, so that in one sense a person is known by what his appetite craves. There is without doubt great variation from the true or godlike state of being as there is great variation regarding the preference of food. We may suppose that health is ever present, ever manifesting itself as its manifestation is unobstructed. When a person hurts himself (other things being equal) the injured parts, little by little, be gin to heal, plainly indicating that health is present and is manifesting itself as the obstructions in the way of the injured parts are removed. Everything, all animal kind, generally speaking, are naturally inclined to be healthy, so everything opposed to health is and should be considered foreign to the nature of man. We might say with truth that so far as food is natural it is healthy, and no farther. To eat un-natural food would have an unatural effect upon the human system, whereas the use of natural food upon the human system (other things being equal) is always salutary in its effects. Why not? As one day follows another, so like causes always produce like effects. The food of parched grains that feeds the Hindoo laborer is not supposed to have the same effect upon the human system as a meal of rich pastries or concentrated food would have. son might drink water or he might drink tea, coffee or wine, but he could not naturally expect they would all separately produce the same effects; for as they each differ in their constituent properties, so must their individual effects upon the human system differ. I would prefer to use water to tea, coffee or wine, because water fully meets the needs of the system as a drink, and as I am constantly dependent upon this body, it behooves me as a rational being to use water as drink in preference to any other, and to use simple food, because simple food like water, meets the demands of the human system naturally, which is much to be desired.—R. A.

### To Avoid Consumption.

1. Eat meat cooked well done, as this will destroy the germ. Boiling will destroy the germs in milk, and young children who are especially prone to tuberculosis of the bowels should be given only boiled milk. 2. A mother with consumption should not suckle her child, as she may infect it through her milk.

3. Do not move into a house, or sleep in a room in which a person has died of or been sick with consumption, until it been properly disinfected.

4. Avoid as far as possible occupying any length of time with a consumptive person, a badly ventilated room, car or

5. If a tendency to the disease has been nherited, be specially guarded against all sources of infection. In addition select an outdoor occupation as free as possible from dust; use every means to secure a good physical development, particularly of the chest and lungs; select a dry soil for a habitation, and have living and sleeping rooms freely ventilated and well exposed to direct sunlight.

6. In selecting a mate in marriage choose one free from any inherited scrofulous or

tubercular taint. We trust all persons reading this circular will aid in disseminating the information it contains. It is only by arousing the public to a realizing sense of the fact that consumption is communicable and preventable that we may hope to stay the ravages of this disease, which alone slavs more than all the other contagious diseases combined.-Bulletin of the North Carolina

### Value of Water in Fevers.

State Board of Health.

Patients who are very feeble or not wholly rational may not ask for drink Ithough their mouths are dry and parched. in such cases it is the nurse's duty to give water in proper quantities, or other oothing liquids, at regular intervals.

Lemon juice diluted with water, with or without sugar, taken in the intervals between the digestion of food, is one of the nost refrshing beverages. It may be made effervescent by adding vichy or any carbonated water. Lemon juice, added to barley or rice

water, with a little sugar, is excellent, or mixed with shaved ice, wine and sugar. Rice or barley water is easily prepared by placing a double boiler with half cup well-washed rice or barley and three pints cold water over the fire and cooked several hours, then strained and seasoned with a sprinkle of salt and sugar. Rice water is one of the most valuable drinks in dysentery and irritable state of the

dimentary canal. By sipping fluids, thirst is sooner relieved than if swallowed rapidly. temperature at which milk, or any other beverage, should be given in fevers, may be left, in most cases, to the liking of the patient. Water, or beverages composed largely of water, for the relief of thirst, is recommended in most all febrile affec-

It is believed that by drinking plenty of pends largely upon the eaten at one meal action of typhoid fever germs or other micro-organisms, are rendered less powerful and are in some degree "w

For immediate relief of thirst cracked ice may be given, but it sometimes parches the lips. Care should be taken not to the lips. Care should be taken not to give cold drinks to an excess, as it may embarrass digest ed of such a meal. But to eat a hearty cramps.-Ledger Monthly.

### For Bothersome Feet.

Foot baths of cool water into which a considerable amount of listerine, half a cupful at least, is put, will be found to be a great relief to tender feet in the spring walking. A chiropodist who gave this advice says further that the nails should always be cut straight across to the level of the top of the toe, as a preventive of ingrowing nails. They will never grow in if the corners are left untouched, unless the shoe is worn entirely too short. 'Darned stockings, too," he said, sententiously, "keep me in business. Walking, at its best, is hard upon the feet of city dwellers, who must tramp these unyield ing pavements. The tiniest darn frets and rubs the skin and is likely to create an inflammation which it will take professional treatment to relieve. Almost as bad as the darned stocking is the stocking with a hole in it. Few persons think of the comfort of their feet until the discomfort rouses them to desperate measures. In point of fact no part of the human anatomy repays care so well as the feet, and no part more promptly and painfully resents abuse."—New York Evening Post.

#### Curing a Sprain.

A sprain is a violent stretching of the soft parts surrounding the joints. The proper treatment of the sprain is an important matter. To do the right thing at the right time is important. Treatment which would be valuable at one time would be inadequate at another. The first proper thing to do after a sprain is to apply cold in a bold manner for about fifteen minutes. A stream of cold water upon the joint, or ice, may be used. During the period of ease that follows keep the joint still and in a position where the muscles are as much relaxed as possible; that is, if it is the knee, have the leg straight. If it is the ankle, have the foot at right angles with the body.

When the second stage of pain commences the application should be changed from cold to hot. Keep up the hot application as long as it gives relief and seems to reduce the swelling. If the swelling and pain continue notwithstanding hot ap plications and rest, then friction, properly applied, may serve a good purpose.

The length of time the joint should rest is an important point in the treatment. It often rests too long. Wait three or four days after the swelling has subsided and then commence to move the joint. After two weeks, if the thickness about the joints has not disappeared, counter-irritation should be used over the tender spots, either the tincture of iodine or blisters. In from ten days to two weeks, with the above treatment, an ordinary sprain should be comfortably well, yet if acute pain ac-companies movement after this time there is only one thing to do; that is, to give the foints complete rest until well.

### As Medicine.

Asparagus is very cooling and easily di Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts

and broccoli are cooling, nutritive, laxative and purifying to the blood, and also act as a tonic, but should not be eaten too freely by delicate persons. Celery is delicious cooked and good for

rheumatic and gouty people.

Lettuces are very wholesome. They are lightly narcotic and lull and calm the mind. Spinach is particularly good for rheums

tism and gout and also in kicney diseases. Onions are good for chest ailments and olds, but do not agree with all. Watercresses are excellent tonic, stoma chic and cooling.

Beetroot is very cooling and highly nu ritious, owing to the amount of sugar it contains. Parsley is cooling and purifying.

Turnip tops are invaluable when young and tender. Potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips and

rtichokes are highly nutritious, but not so digestible as some vegetables. Potaoes are the most nourishing and are fat ening for nervous people. Tomatoes are health giving and purify

ng, either eaten raw or cooked. Chili, cayenne, horseradish and mustard should be used sparingly. They give a zest to the appetite and are valuable stomachies. Radishes are the same, but are indigestible and should not be eaten by

Cucumbers are cooling, but are indi gestible to many.

### About Small Pox.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I noticed in your excellent paper fo June, 1901, what may tend to perpetuate a very serious error. You give a rather old English recipe for the prevention of small-pox in the form of cream of tartar dissolved in hot water, or you quote from another to that effect.

The cases cited would seem to be logical proof, but doubtless the premises were faulty. The doctor was probably mistaken in his diagnosis, or his supply of vaccine needed renewal. There is no preventive of small-pox except once experiencing the dis ease in its mild or severe form, or in successful vaccination, and occasional revaccination. Far better not to be vaccin ated at all than to be vaccinated by any one else than a man who knows the art and science. It is not a simple act. Many of the present day doctors are careless vaccinators and ignorant of the different phases which genuine vaccination assume from day to day. An art that took the immortal Jenner twenty years to acquire is not learned in a day. By the way, how much more do we honor the man skilled in the art of killing the general than we nor Jenner, a savior! Many of your readers now hear of him for the first time. from vaccination or human grafting. which improves the human organism, as tree grafting improves the tree to garden-I note from some insurance statistics that the gardener lives longer than any

Last year I purchased some strawberry plants from you, and they are bearing large and well-formed berries. A few of these plants have fallen victims to either ! - Chicago Tribune.

a large white grub, or to the common, lit-

tle black ant. The work would seem to be too extensive for the ant. For the roots of the plants from which the leaves begin are about the size of the thumb, and they are eaten squarely off to the surface of the ground.

Doubtless this is an old experience with you, or with many of your subscribers, and I would solicit light on the subject. Of course I have been warring on this straw-berry party.—Very truly yours, Thos. R. Evans, M. D., W. Va.

#### Dandruff and Baldness.

A contributor to The Edinburgh Medi-

cal Journal declares that if dandruff be cured the loss of hair will be checked, unless the deadening of the scalp has gone too far. He has had positive results in checking the fall of hair and increasing its amount by using precipitated sulphur, ten per cent., in a good cold cream, with or without either salicylic acid, three to five per cent., or extract of jaborandi, one drachm to the ounce. The ointment proposed by Bronson, composed of ammi niated mercury, twenty grains; calomel, forty grains, in one ounce of vaseline, has also done good service in some cases Sometimes resorcin in solution and in increasing strength has proved helpful. the other hand, naphthol and cantharides have been complete failures: in many cases none of these had aided. The dandruff, being parasitic in origin, is apt to relapse, hence the remedies are to be resumed should it reappear. For stimulating the growth of the hair the best remedy is massage, but this must not be resorted until the drandruff has disappeared. The services of a skilled professional give the best results, but good may be done by the patient himself pinching up the scalp between the ends of the extended fingers of both hands for five minutes twice a

#### How to be Healthy.

Two baths, say the newest health auhorities, should be taken every morning For no less important than the tub bath for the body is the air bath for the lungs, Perhaps you have never taken an air bath and mistakenly fancy that it may be necessary to turn yourself inside out to

On the contrary, the directions are extremely simple.

You need no apparatus and it takes bu moment's time and very little effort. Every night the lungs become filled with impure air and more or less poisono gases. A person may go all day without ridding his lungs of these impurities. Therefore it is as important to bathe the

Few people know how to breathe correctly. The lungs are not filled by merely expanding the upper portions of the chest and raising the shoulders. The entire front of the chest should be forced out as one inhales.

There are a number of exercises for ex oanding the chest which you can practice n your room as well as in a gymnasium. A doorway will serve as well as the most omplicated gymnasium apparatus. A narrow doorway is preferred. Stand di rectly under the frame and place the hands flat on the doorcasing, the tips of the fingers coming at the height of the shoulders. Walk through the door without re moving the hands until you are arms length away. This draws back the shoulders and brings the important chest mus-cles into play. Try this for fifteen minutes every night and morning. It will help to wake you up when you rise and help you to get to sleep quickly when you go to bed .- New York World.

The use of water is the greatest health promoter known to modern medical science, and has come to be almost an exclu-sive treatment in our sanitariums and

health institutions. The skin is the barometer of the body. regulates its temperature, and is the prin ipal factor in throwing off disease. roper care of the skin is consequently most essential to the general health of th system. A healthy skin is the surest sign of a healthy body. Every blood vessel nerve, gland, tissue in the body's construc tion is directly affected or acted upon through the action of the skin. To promote a healthy action of the skin, the use water is the most essential factor. A cold shower bath when the body is warm causes a reaction (a feeling of glow and warmth) caused by contraction of the muscles of the skin, and is necessary after all hot baths, either vapor, air or hot water, especially in cold weather, to prevent colds, catarrh, neuralgia, etc.
Cold showers are especially beneficial to

weak, nervous people, influencing the mind, muscles, blood circulation and entire nervous system to a healthy action. It is a general system tonic. It brings a healthy condition of the skin, a clear, transparen color, "Natural Beauty," produced only by the use of nature's own remedy, "Water.

"The reason that hair falls out and doe not come back is this: The scarf skin, or outer layer of skin on the skull becomes diseased and, therefore, dry. It binds tightly the hair, which has its follicles in the skin lying immediately on the skull and causes it to break and fall off. But the hair is still there. Most bald men have plenty of hair, but it can't grow through the scarf skin. And hair in this respect is like grass. It's got to be clipped about every so often or it won't do well "And your scalp," he went on, "needs to be cultivated. Hoe it up as you would a garden. Rub it up with your finger tips and then use the carrot or the onion."-Vick's Magazine.

### Side Lights on History.

"What kind of joint do you call this?" inquired the fresh young reporter for the Atternoon Yeller, happening along when Noah was making his celebrated collection of living wild animals.

of living wild animals.

"This is a Get-Together Club," responded Noah, with cold politeness.

"Please step a little to one side, young man. You are hindering the process

### A June Morning.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P.

Fairly trembling with melody,
Where the dew-gems are shimmering,
Happy bird thrills his orison,
Smiling Phoebus is glimmering! Shines with ray—brilliant aureole To illume the dim shadow-lands: Robins sing, and the bobolinks Tinkle sweetly in meadow-lands.

Deep in shady dells quavering,
List the gay, sylvan choristers;
In the clear, rippling rivulets,
Lave the wild, warbling foresters.

While the birds chirp so cheerily, In their green, swaying palaces; Brilliant bees humming merrily, Sip from nectar-brimmed challees. See the bright, painted butterflies, As if eager and curious, In the fields flitting happily, Or in gardens luxurious.

Lo! the gay, flashing, humming-birds Over June roses hovering.
As if treasures most wonderful,
They were therein discovering.

#### The Dead Line.

The dead-line between happy years and sorrowful, between the days of usefulness and the time of usefulness, is difficult to draw with exactless. No one may say, that just here the best years begin or just yonder they have ended. Each period of life has its pleasures peculiar to itself. Childhood is a lake undisturbed, youth an ocean tossed with storm, manhood a deep-flowing stream, old age, a gulf unfathomable and breaking in gentle, lapping accents upon an eternal shore. Childhood is foundation, youth building, manhood ornamentation, old age the cap-sheaf. The ideal years may lie all along the way. The old-time novel closed with the heroine safely married. In new century fiction, the pages have a wedding ceremony. The world is learning that life is a long lane and that flowers grow all the way.

#### Poverty Not a Barrier.

Poverty is not always a barrier to suc cess or to greatness. Often it has contributed to both these ends. It is the fierca fire combined with the cold blast that helps to make iron into steel. Edison was so poor a boy as to be compelled to sell newspapers on a railroad train in order to gain his boyhood sustenance. Poverty made him familiar with work, and work sharpened his mind and afforded suggestion for his inventive genius to work upon Mr. Hay, president of the Southern Pacific railroad at a salary of \$55,000 a year, twenty years ago was a poor young man and working for the company of which he is now president far \$40 a month. Benis now president for \$40 a month. Ben-jamin Franklin was a poor boy working, half-starved, at the printer's trade, but his poverty did not prevent him from ris ing to the head of his profession, or from ecoming one of the ablest statesmen and most successful diplomats of his time. The immortal Lincoln, too, studied and his transcendent genius ripened in poverty's school. Poverty and grit ever have and ever will fashion sterling character into great and successful men.-Northern Christian Advocate.

### Eagles as Property.

Among the Pueblo Indians of New Mex co and Arizona there is a property right in eagles. Each clan claims ownership in several eagle nests which may or may not be near the place where the clan lives. When the nests are distant from the villages where the Indians claiming them live it has been found that the ancestors of these Indians came in former years from the localities where the nests now are, and they point to the fact that these nests are theirs as proof of that they also by in-heritance own the land round about them. Driven into new locations by marauding Navajos and Utes, these Pueblo Indians have steadily contracted their occupied territory, but they still visit the old nests se their forefathers visited them before the white man came to Mexico. Some of the Pueblo Indians, the Zunis, for instance keep eagles in cages, treat them as domes tic fowl, but the most of the tribes pro cure their eagles by taking the young from the ancestral nests. These Indians keep turkeys also, but neither turkeys nor eagles are kept for food. With the feathers of the birds the Indian decorates himself and his "prayer sticks" on occasions of relig ious ceremony. The various tribes respec one another's property rights in certain nests and the birds which are hatched in them.-Chicago Chronicle.

### How to Get Rich.

"People have been asking me how I ros from working for \$2.50 a week to a posi tion with a salary of \$800,000 a year, and

upon my word I don't know.
"No man every made a success of his life by luck, or chance, or accident. you come across one of that vast majority who have failed because they 'never had a chance,' you'll take notice that he lacks that indefinable subtle, something that stands for success; and sometimes I'm in clined to believe the mysterious something s simply a capacity and a disposition for hard work.

RICH MAN'S SON HANDICAPPED. "The rich man's son enters life's race with a handicap. Not only the handicap which a fortune is, because it deprives him of the necessity to progress and expand, but the handicap of never being able to appreciate what he's got. For everything in life that's worth while is ten times more worth while when we yearn and work and climb for it.

"The first great blessing in my life was being born poor. The fundamental prin-ciples that founded my character were the sons wrung out of early hardships, and privations, and self-denials. I would no give up the experience of a boyhood baren of luxuries and paved with obstacles for any amount of money. It would be like the foundation out of a building. "At an age when boys of to-day are petted and pampered, I learned the size and value of a dollar. I learned all that it

#### stood for in comforts and in working principle, and learned all the labor it stood for. And incidentally I realized that every one of those dollars that figured in my life would mean just so much honest labor on

Fortunately I realized, too, that the plan worked both ways; that every dollar's worth of work I executed would be paid for in coin, whether it was overtime, whether it was bargained for, whether it came out of this employer's pocket or the next one, or, indeed, whether the present

employer knew of it at all. Some employer, I knew, would pay me full value for every hour's work I put in, for I was stowing away, as a stock in trade, every moment's work, and its subsequent knowledge and experience. I am a hearty believer, you know, in the law of compensation. I don't believe an honest effort ever goes unrewarded, though sometimes the reward is a long time coming."-Charles M. Schwab, in Evening Journal.

#### In Her Estimation.

"Flo says the man she is going to marry worth a hundred thousand-"Oh-

"Ordinary men." "Pshaw!"-Philadelphia Sulletin.

### Canada's Unknown Regions.

With a total area of 3,450,257 square niles, Canada is found to have more than 1,250,000 square miles of unexplored lands. The largest district is the interior of Labrador, comprising 289,000 square miles, or more than twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland. A barren region between Hudson Bay and Great Slave Lake embraces 178,000,000 square miles. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another large tract of 100,000,000 square miles, including nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky mountain range. Nearest to large centers of population is a tract of 35,000 square miles south and east of James Bay

#### Lightning Rod Struck Again,

In a thunder storm last evening Mrs. Archibald Rankin received a violent shock from lightning, and, when restored to consciousness, she was subjected to an intolerable sensation of prickly heat, resembling being punctured by the points of a thousand needles. Some years ago Mrs. Ran-kin was se erely shocked by lightning, since which time she has been exceedingly sensitive and susceptible induence Even the ordin magnetism which pervade e her great distress. She has been say. the "human magnet," on account of her keen susceptibility to all electrical disturbances. For years she has been compelled to sleep in a bed on the legs of which are glass insulators. She also sits in an insulated chair.—Philadelphia Times.

### Bird Song.

While the singing birds of temperate climates are numerous, being estimated at ten per cent. of the species known to Europe, the tropics have not one tunefu species to a thousand. M. Henri Coupin compares the gorgeous tropical birds to talentless actresses who depend upon rich toilets for success. It is a striking fact that bird-song, simple as it is, cannot be imitated by any known instrument, the reason having been shown by M. F. Lescuyer to be that, although the notes of birds correspond to those of our musical scale, yet they also include a number of vibrations occupying intervals between our notes. The duration of the song of birds is brief. In the thrush and chaffinch i lasts only two to three seconds, in the blackcap from four to five seconds, and from two to five minutes in the lark.

### The Annual Awakening.

All of the discomforts of life in the north temperate zone are overbalanced by the great privilege of witnessing the annual awakening of nature. There is no greater mystery than the budding, blossoming and leafing of the trees and springing of the grass and wild flowers. This mysterious and ever enjoyable change is now visible everywhere. The fields smile in the rich green of early spring and the trees are turning red, brown and yellow with opening buds or young leaves. The willows and the larches are always a little ahead of their fellows in the forest; their tender greens are a foretaste of the great awaken While the abundant rains have delayed the work of the husbandman, he can afford to wait when he observes the lux urious growth of grass in his fields and the great promise of the year. A rambler in the country these days must feel the joy ousness of the season. The haze of early spring is far more agreeable than that of autumn and the vast stretches of the emerald fields are most restful. It is time to go out of doors .- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

### Tolstoi's Noble Response.

Count Tolstoi's reply to his recent excommunication by the holy synod of Russia has been published in full in the Paris Temps. The closing passage is peculiarly noble and broad in its charity as well as firm in its tone. The count says: "It may be that my beliefs offend, af-

flict or scandalize some persons; it may be that they disturb or displease; is not in my power to change these beliefs any more than it is possible for me to change my body. I must live and shall be obliged to die—and before long—yet neither interests only myself. I cannot believe otherwise than I do believe at the moment when I am preparing to return to the God from whom I came. I do not say that my faith has been the only incontestable true faith for all times, but I do not see any other simpler or clearer, nor which responds better to the require-ments of my head and heart. If suddenly there should be revealed another faith, bet ter capable of satisfying me, I would adopt it at once, for faith is the only thing that is of importance to God. As for returning to the doctrines from which I have eman cipated myself at the price of so much suffering, I cannot do so. The bird that has taken its flight can never return to the shell out of which it came."

### In the Stock Pit.

I see a hell of faces surge and whiri Like maeistrom in the ocean—faces lean And fleshless as the talons of a hawk— Hot faces like the faces of the wolves That track the traveler fleeing through the

night—Grim faces shrunken up and failen in,
Deep plowed like weather-eaten bark of oak—
Drawn faces like the faces of the dead,
Grown suddenly old upon the brink of Earth, Is this a whirl of madmen ravening
And blowing bubbles in their merriment?
Is Babel come again with shrieking crew
To eat the dust and drink the roaring wind?
And all for what? A handful of bright sand
To buy a shroud with and a length of earth?

Oh, saner are the hearts on stiffer ways!
Thrice happier they who, far from these
wild hours,
Grow softly as the apples on a bough,
Wiser the plowman with scudding blade,
Turning a straight, fresh furrow down the
field— Miser the herdsman whistling to his heart, In the long shadows at the break of day— Wiser the fisherman with quiet hand Sianting his sail against the evening wind. The swallow sweeps back from the South The swallow sweeps back from the south again,
The green of May is edging all the boughs. The shy arbutus glimmers in the wood,
And yet this hell of faces in the town—
This roar of giddying madness surging on,
Surrounded by the quiets of the hills;
With great calm star forever overhead,
And, under all, the silence of the dead!
—Edwin Markham, in New York Journal.

### The Difference.

The teacher asked the class wherein lay the difference in meaning between the words "sufficient" and "enough." "'Sufficient,'" answered Tommy, "is when mother thinks it's time for me to stop eating pudding; 'enough' is when I think it is."—Tit-Bits.

### Did She Accept Him?

Tess-He proposed to her in rather a grewsome way.

Jess-Why, I understood he merely

sked her to share his fortune. Tess-No, he asked her if she would care to share his lot. They were walking in the cemetery at the time.-Philadelphia

### The Use of Culture.

The world needs men and women who are sufficient unto themselves, able to stand alone and make the most of trying and unpleasant conditions. The discipline of the life should be to make our knowledge and resources available for practical What matters it that we read every use. What matters it that we read every book in the world, and gain all the knowledge that science and art can teach us, if we cannot put this information to use, either to the profit of our minds or phycell conditions? The grantest use of knowledge and culture is fait for moneymaking, for achieving material success in the struggle for dife, but to sweeten and has gained the true key to knowledge stands alone from the thronging crowds of eager money-makers and reputation-seekers. He is content to know that the visible attainment of life are not the highest and dearest. Others may strive for them, but he longs for the intellectual pleasures which come only to the disciplined soul.-Woman's Home Companion.

### Montezuma's Well.

One of the most pleasing natural curiosities in the Territory of Arizona is the pool of water known as 'Montezuma's well. It is situated fifteen miles northeast of the old abandoned military post known as Cape Verde. It is 250 feet in diameter, and the clear, pure water is about sixty feet below the surface of the surrounding country. Some years ago certain military officers sounded the pool and found that it had a uniform depth of eighty feet of water, except in one place, apparently about six feet square, where the sounding line went down about 500 feet without

touching bottom. The well empties into Beaver Creek, only about 100 yards distant, the water gushing forth from the rocks as though it were under great pressure. The well is undoubtedly supplied from subterranean sources, possibly through the hole sounded by the army officers years ago. The sides of the well are honeycombed with caves and tunnels, permitting sightseers to de

scend to the water's edge. Montezuma's well contains no fish. The low of water from it is the same throughout the season. Popular opinion has attributed the origin of the well to volcanic action, but as the rock surrounding it is imestone, it is more than probable that the action of the water is responsible for ts creation.-Native American.

#### Fallacies of the Popular Idea of Preventing Large Accumulations.

Among the topics discussed now and then by superficial economists is a law placing a limit upon the acquirements of wealth. No one man, it is said, ought to e allowed to accumulate over a million dollars. The only approach to a limitation law which we have in this country is the inheritance tax of New York State, and that is not very radical. It has remained for the French Chamber of Deputies to go to the extreme and pass a bill, which, should it become a law, would mean that the French Government could appropriate to itself no less than sixty-four per cent. of every inheritance and gift in case they exceeded 1,000,000 francs. It is not expected that the measure will pass the French Senate, where the conservative element is stronger. The first effect of such a law as that proposed would be to cause the possessors of large fortunes in France to place their money beyond the reach of the French tax-gatherer.

The only way that wealth can be limited is through the operation of the natural laws of trade and commerce, or through a change in the workings of an industrial system. The co-operative or profit-sharing plan is one method which tends to prevent the accumulation of a disproportionate share of the earnings of great enterprises. This plan has been introduc in a large number of manufacturing con-cerns in this country and its workings are said to be highly satisfactory.—Leslie's

Harrow

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POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Boiling Water for Hen Lice.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Having read many recommendations in the Fruit Grower for getting rid of hen lice I will send a little experience of my Uncle Stephen Vanding of this town and my own. He made a squirt gun to shoot boiling hot water. He says he used it four years ago and the lice have not troubled him since. I borrowed this squirt gun last summer and it was very effectual. It scalds lice and nits. It forces the hot water into every crack and crevice overhead and since using it on roosts and nest boxes everywhere the lice were so numerous that they would fall on my clothing. Now I am clear of them. This plan gives the least trouble and is the most effectual way of destroying hen lice.-E. O. Vanduyne, N. J.

#### Uses for Kerosene.

Kerosene is invaluable around a poultry ranch. It is a simple remedy for many troubles. Put it on the roosts frequently. it will help keep the lice in check. Dilute it with sweet oil (about one-third of sweet nostrils, roof of mouth and corners of eyes, if your fowls have colds. Scaly legs are cured with it properly applied, and an in-ternal dose will help in many cases. An easy way to apply kerosene to the legs and feet of fowls to destroy the insects which cause the scaly excrescences which someimes appear, is to fill an empty can twothirds full of water, pour two or three tablespoonfuls of kerosene on the water and dip the feet and legs of the affected fowls therein. Two treatments always

### Fowls on the Farm.

Professor Gilbert, of Ottawa, Canada, in answer to the question "Why are poultry valuable to the farmer?" gives the follow ing reasons:

Because he ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

Because with intelligent management they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting season.

Because poultry will yield him quicker

of the other departments of agriculture. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchards, will destroy all injurious insect life. Because while cereals and fruits can only

be successfully grown in certain sections poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country. Because poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.

turns in the shape of new-laid eggs during own family, consisting of three grown perhe winter season, when the farmer has most time on his hands. Because to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under

any circumstances, with proper manage-ment, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

### Absorption of the Yolk.

Another phase of constitutional weakness in the young chicken is the failure to previous to breaking the shell the chick takes into the body cavity the large unassimilated remnant of the yolk of the egg. The point at which the abdominal walls meet after closing in the yolk-sac can be plainly seen as a bare spot, the navel. The yolk-sac thus within the body cavity is connected with the intestine by a narrow tube through which the liquified yolk enters the cavity of the intestine, where it is digested and absorbed. This, as is well known, is the reason why chicks require no food for at least twenty-four hours

For the next two or three days, as the chick acquires strength, the yolk is supplemented more and more by food from external sources, and normally, at the end of perhaps a week, the yolk has practically been absorbed. If, however, through anatomical abnormalities, inherited weak-ness or other cause the chick fails to assimilate the yoke, the bird does not get the natural food, and may thus be weak-ened, and at length the unabsorbed yolk composes and poisons the chick. This is the most prolific cause of "bowel trouble." Many breeders have remarked that chicks hatched from eggs which have been subjected to much variation of temperature in the incubator are most subject to "bowel trouble," and that this may kill almost the entire hatch. The cause was found by us to be in the non-absorption of the yolk. This happened in a large proportion of those chicks which died previous to hatching, and 13.3 per cent. of the hatched chicks examined showed abnormalities connected with the yolk-sac.-Bulletin Rhode Island Experiment Station.

### Success With an Incubator.

Editor Green's Fruit Growers

I have just been reading B. A. Sher wood's experience with incubator and thought I would give my success. This spring I decided to purchase an in-cubator and got a 200-egg machine, set it on April 8th and hatched ninety-six chicks. take the corn away again and cut some My eggs were not very good, for forty-eight tender grass very fine, a handful being proved unfertile, and some of them six weeks old. I set it again on May 1st with 212 eggs, ninety-nine White Leg-horns, balance B. P. Rocks. On testing the eggs twenty-two proved unfertile, 176 chicks hatched smart lively little fellows, making a hatch of about ninety-three per cent. of fertile eggs. Had my eggs all done as well as the B. P. Rocks I should have had a hatch of probably ninety-seven per cent., for by far the largest number of eggs that did not hatch, also unfertile ones, However, I am well satisfied that the

machine is all right.

long time.

I did not find much trouble to run my incubator, not near as much as hens setting on same number of eggs. I lost no sleep at night watching it; the regulator did its work very well. Twice it got up to 105% but only for a short time, and

one night it remained at about 102; that is about the greatest variation. I had no

experience until I got mine.

Now as regards the time to hatch, on the evening of the 20th day when we went to bed there was probably twenty chicks hatched; next morning at 5 a. m. there was over 100 and by 9 o'clock (the time they were set) 21st day, there was about 150;

I do not think it would be just right for me to say what incubator mine is, and give the manufacturers a free advertise nent, but if friend Sherwood will write

me I will tell him (or any one else that is thinking of purchasing). This, I will say, it is a United States make and I think one of the best, but I think there are others just as good. It is a hot water machine.—S. G. E., Kings Co.,

### Nursing Young Turks.

New Brunswick.

Farm Journal: Never make the food sloppy, only moist.
Feed young turkeys nothing the first twenty-four hours.

It is just as well to let them remain in

the nest during this period.

Look to it that the mother hen is free from lice. Many, many young turkeys die from lice.

Keep the mother in a coop enclosed with foot-wide boards until the young birds are ble to fly over, then let them run Milk curd, squeezed dry, is also good food. Milk made into custard with eggs

and mixed with cornmeal and bread is acceptable and nourishing.

The traditional feed of hard-boiled egg s not at all essential; we do not advise it. Dry bread, slightly moistened with milk, is a good first feed.

#### oil and two-thirds kerosene) and inject in Raising Chickens in New York fifty miles with a gun and not succeeded City.

To the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Perhaps the readers of your paper wish to hear how and under what difficulties chickens are raised in New York City. We have to keep the cats from devouring the little chicks. The rats actually steal them from under the mother hen in broad day-Not having a blade of grass or weeds in our chicken yard, nor such delicacies as bugs and worms for them, I have their ten by twelve front grass plot in I have to cut up fine so as not even to waste the stalks, yet under all these adverse circumstances I have had fair success. Manure is of no account here. We keep one horse, bedding him with turf moss, so as to incur as little expense as Burrow. possible to have the manure removed, as we must pay fifty cents to have a cart load taken away.

Several years ago, in spring, I bought twenty-five White Leghorn chicks about two months old, seventeen pullets being the number secured, with one rooster, by return for the capital invested than any the first of January following. I fed them well and as I thought judiciously. Twice a week I would procure from our butcher some meat scraps, which I ground fine on a bone cutter. No expense was attached to this, therefore the hens received plenty. Their first meal in the morning was scraps; in the middle of the day fine cut cabbage leaves, a little spinach or other gree things, as a turnip, carrot or some bread from the table. In the evening I would give them all the whole corn, placed in a low box so they could eat. Should any corn be left in the box I would take it away so that the rats could not get at it. During January of that year the hens

Because it will bring him the best re- laid well. Besides what we used in our sens, I collected fifteen dozen eggs, which I sold at forty cents a dozen to neighbors. I could have sold three times as many, as the people came to our house begging for them, glad to get them. This made six did as well, but in March I sold the eggs some of it rocks, with not a blade of grass on it, not even weeds, the hens picking everything that could grow there. But I have one advantage over the farmer. No hen can steal her nest, as there is no other place than the chicken coop where they can lay, so I have the satisfaction of col-

lecting every egg laid.

I have also had good success with raising chicks. I always wait until I have three hens wishing to sit. When the little ones come out I place all with one hen, as have not the room for more. The eggs being placed under the hens at the same time they all come out together, one hen easily taking them all. At this present writing I have one hen, a common halfbreed, with thirty-seven little chicks, all white like canaries, and as healthy as any chickens can be. I have them in a runway enclosed by wire, three feet wide and twenty-five feet long. Their night quarters is a house made of a discarded egg box from the grocer, closed all around, with a small door on one end so as to close it nights to prevent rats from stealing the little ones from under the mother. This box I take out every morning, clean it out, and place an old newspaper on the bottom to facilitate and promote cleanliness. keep the place for chickens clean is of more importance in my opinion than the feeding. The top of the box is covered with old oil cloth to prevent the rain from

coming in. Should I feel suspicious about small ver min on the chicks I dip a small rag in kerosene and throw in the box, leaving it there over night. As to feeding the little ones. I have followed the advice mainly as given in your Poultry Department, which you may be assured is read by me with more interest than any other part of your paper. I do not give the chicks any Indian meal whatever. For the first two days I give them for their morning meal bread soaked in milk. This article at eight cents per quart has to be used sparingly, the bread just moistened. From the third day on I moisten bread for their morning meal; at about eleven o'clock I take the dish from them and should any food be left, give it to the hens. Then I give them finely cracked corn, all they ean eat, and they are more fond of this than the bread. About two o'clock p. m. I tender grass very fine, a handful being sufficient. About five o'clock p. m. I again let them have all the fine corn they can eat, and they do seem to enjoy it, as the scramble for the feed is a pleasure to look at. This is all the feed I give them: Grass, water, fine corn and bread and above all cleanliness, Of these thirty-seven little nes now, end of May, four weeks old, I have lost one, the mother probably having

stepped on it.

The reader will think that I spend a good portion of my time with the chickens. This is so, but being an old man, retired from business, no other occupation, I en-

I cannot see what the trouble is with
B. A. Sherwood's machine unless he allowed the heat to remain too high for a long time.

Joy the work.

My breed is White Leghorns, not exactly thoroughbred, but white, with leaning over combs, laying medium sized eggs and plenty of them some of the bear again. jey the work.
My breed is White Leghorns, not exactly lenty of them, some of the hens never clucking or wishing to sit, but attending strictly to scratching and laying eas.

### An Egg Within an Egg.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have been taking your paper for some time and I am more than pleased with it and its make-up. It is just the kind of a paper I have been wanting for a long time. I look forward anxiously each month for its coming. My wife is carried away with your poultry department, since she is in the poultry business to some extent, and finds very helpful suggestions and advice in its columns. We recently had a large and beautiful Wyandotte pullet which after laying a large number of eggs seemed to have some ailment, setting long upon the nest where she had formerly been laying eggs. We decided to kill this bird in

order to learn what was the trouble. After killing her we found a very large egg with soft shell. The egg was as large as a goose egg and inside of this large egg was another egg about the size of an ordi hen's egg, and this also had a soft shell and was a well-formed egg in all respects. Here is an instance of an egg within an egg, something I have never heard of be-fore, and I desire to ask if you or any of your readers have ever seen such an egg -C. M. Blanc, Tennessee. Editorial note.—This instance of the egg

forming within another egg is very remark able. I have never heard of a similar occurrence. What have our readers to say on this subject?

### Catching Hawks.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Noting in June issue how your corre spondent, Arthur Thomas, caught hawks, I set three or four traps on the end of rails as suggested and already have caught two big fellows. I might have walked in getting near enough to one of those usually wary rascals, but the suggestion—the rail and the trap did it.

Talking of hawks how many of us know that at least one variety of the largest size build their nest on the ground. The other day we noted an immense specimen sailing over the swale with a bird in its claws and suddenly drop it, and as quickly a second bird came up out of the swale and caught the bird apparently as it fell. We marked the spot, went down and found a nest with five dirty white eggs in it, a to ask permission from neighbors to be allowed to pull a few plantain leaves from nest was made of dry grass, reeds, etc., little larger than guinea fowls eggs. The their ten by twelve front grass plot in summer, and beg the grocery man for a handful of cabbage leaves in winter, which hand we visited the spot and found the old bird home. She flew, two quick shots and we gathered her in. The male bird kept at a safe distance, but we will set traps around the nest and maybe if he comes to investigate secure him also .- E. H.

### Laws Restricting Fowls.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

What is the law in regard to neighbors' hens and chickens running at large and destroying their neighbors' lawn, garden and shrubbery?-John M. Marriott.

Reply: The law requires that every man should take proper care of his stock, and chickens come under the same heading as cows, sheep, horses and pigs, but would not go to law with a neighbor on account of depredation of chickens running over into my yard. I have been greatly annoyed by a neighbor's rooster which, with a few of the neighbor's hens, for the past five or six years has spent most of his time in my garden. This rooster frequently engages in a fight with my rocster n which both are badly disabled. I am compelled to confine my hens in order that they may not eat up-my strawberries and scratch in the garden, but my neighbors' hens are allowed to run freely wherever they desire to go. I am at liberty to impale kernels of corn on small fish hooks and drop them about where the intruding rooster can pick them up, but I do not care dollars for that month. In February I to do that. I have been advised to buy a game rooster, noted for his fighting qualfor thirty-five and later for thirty cents a ities, which would undoubtedly drive the are objections to that method. Many people in my place would have killed this neighbor's rooster and thrown him over the fence, but I have endured all with patience, so you see you are not the only one who has trouble with their neighbors' hens.-Editor.

### The Cheapest Man.

"The cheapest man I ever knew?" said the postman. "His name was John Smith, and he was cheaper than pins on bargain day. He used to get letters from his brother-in-law, and would open the envelope by holding it over a tea kettle. Then he would take out the letter and read it, write an answer, put the answer in the same old envelope and seal it up again. This done, he would take it to the postoffice, explain that the letter couldn't possibly belong to him, and he didn't want to open another man's mail. Of course, as his brother-in-law's five day return card was on the envelope, the postoffice officials would send it back."—Indianapolis Sun.

#### German Farmers Rely on Chemistry.

Recent reports to our department of agriculture indicate that farming is conducted in Germany on more improved and scientific principles than anywhere else in the world. The German farmers employ ess machinery but more chemistry. They pay very close attention to the fertiliza-tion of the soil. Yet with all their efforts and all the advantages of their advanced science they are unable to fully supply the lemand of the population of Germany for bread-stuffs. They do supply seven-eighths of that demand, but the remaining oneeighth, which has to be imported from abroad, amounted in 1889 to more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat alone .-Youth's Companion.

### Education Should Be the Best.

Ninety-five per cent. of the children who enter district schools never go to any other, says H. C. Adams, in Wisconsin Agriculturist. And these schools that educate all of our farmers' children, except five in one hundred, the poorest in the State. They should be the best. They can be made the best. To bring this about the farmers must themselves wake up. State supervision is good. It has been growing better and more complete for fifty years. County supervision is fairly good and

is steadily improving. The supervision of farm communities over their own schools is not good. When farmers know the character of their schools and are willing to spend enough money to make them good their schools will become the pride of the State.
It is largely a question of money. Good

teaching talent cannot be bought for a song. Men and women who can do this go for about their value in all the world's markets for work. Small pay and little service go hand in hand. Economy should be intelligent. Saving is sometimes losing. PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible, Commission Marchants, Batterson & Co., Buffalo, afford a cheap lawyer. A child is worth tilizers. They enrich the earth

more than a lawsuit. The money spent Toads a Good Thing for the in its proper education is the best invest-ment in the world. It means money spent to lay well the foundations of right think ing and living. Its returns are common sense and good citizenship.

It is sometimes in some places the copular thing to do to assure farmers that they are groaning under burdens of taxa-tion—that their financial life blood is going out in taxes, that they are bearing the great bulk of the load of taxation, that the selfish greed of other classes has assessed upon agriculture the cost of maintaining the State. Sympathy is a nice thing. It is a weakness of human nature that one finds peculiar satisfaction in the asurance of being an object of injustice. But farmers are helped by neither the dubious flattery of being called beasts of burden or unfair criticism. They want to know things as they are and in the end will appreciate sincerity and plain statements of facts. Farmers are not being ruined by taxation. They are not being seriously hurt by taxation.

### She Did Not Go.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a young lady who wished to spend a holiday in a small country own, and advertised for a room:

Dear Miss-We think we kin sute you with room and bord, if you prefer to be where there is musick. I play the fiddell, my wife the orgin, my dotter Jule the akordion, my dotter Mary the banjo, my son Hea the gittar, my son Jim the floot and kornet, and my son Clem the base drum, while all of us sings hims, in which we would be glad to have you take part, both vocal and instrumental, if you play on anything. We play by ear, an' when we all git started there is real musick in the air. Let us know if you want to come here to bord.-Tit-Bits.

#### Wind Cave" to be Reopened.

Commissioner Hermann, of the General and Office, has instructed the special agent of the Interior Department to reopen the Wind Cave in the Black Hills of South Dakota to inspection by the public. The cave belongs to the Federal Government and comprises about one thousand acres. It was withdrawn by order of January 16, 1900. No depreda tions or trespasses of any kind will be permitted on or within the premises, no specimens will be allowed to be taken away by tourists and no fees or money considerations will be permitted to be charged or received by any one for the privilege of visiting the cave. The cave receives its name from the strong rushing current of air through the entrance. Several hundred feet below the surface a level is reached, from which miles of arched avenues radiate in every direction, embracing a succession of imposing chambers. The ceilings are hung with stalac tites, while around the walls in niches carved by the action of the water are specimens of deftly wrought statuary, fragile foliage, columns of the most elab-

angry talking downstairs last night. orate architecture and forms resembling husband, mum. birds and animals. Vandalism has bee "Your husband? You told me when you responsible for much injury to the beau ame that you were not married." ties of the place. The withdrawal over a year ago was designed to prevent a re-currence of this evil in the future.-

### Cool Summer Houses.

Our houses in this country, raless built for summer only, are built to protect us the average person probably suffers more from summer's heat than from winter's cold. There are seasons when the sultry heat of July and August is a menace to built to withstand it. On the contrary, they are arranged to shut out every draught, and with roofs not isolated the heat of the sun. 'Tin and slate roofs, which are taking

the place of the old fashioned shingled roofs, make a house in summer a bake The sleeping rooms which are next to the roof are so heated during the day that the breezes of night which read them fail to cool them, and rest is almost impossible even to a healthy person. I adds comparatively little to the cost of house at the time it is built to arrange for a well aired attic through which the night breezes will sweep and carry of the heat of the roof. It is recessary to the comfort of the sleeping rooms of a house that they shall be built under such an attic rather than next to a roof, especially when the roof is a slate or tin It adds a great deal to the comfort of all the rooms of the house, both downstairs and upstairs, if the heat of the roof is isolated from the house by filling in the spaces between the rafters of the roof or between the floor joists under the attic floor with sawdust, mineral wool or some cheap material that will keep out the heat. The glare of a tropic sun may beat upon the roof of such house without heating it appreciably. It will offer a shelter secure from the sultry heat of even the hottest summer.-New York Tribune.

### Invented the Gold Brick.

Van B. Triplet, the inventor of the gold brick swindle, who is said to have swindled people out of a million dollars by different kinds of confidence games, died May 1st at West Baden, in poverty. Money is being raised by friends to give him a decent burial. Triplet, who was also known as John

V. Tripp and "Old Tripp," was born in Virginia sixty years ago, and came of a good family. He began his life of crime when he was young and for more than forty years had been pitted against the Although the origin of the gold brick

game is sometimes credited to Bill Train, who is said to be responsible for the death of "Red" Leary, in New York, it was Triplet who first made the game a financial success. The police say he sold hun-dreds of gold bricks and made a fortune out of them. He never served time for an action of this kind but once, and it was when he and "Big Ed" Minor sold a brick to Chinamen in Dayton, O. Both he and Minor were sent to the penitentiary for the crime and Triplet was re-leased in 1894. After that he went to the Klondike and made companions of "Soapy" Smith, "Kid" Bowen, and "Kid" Eddie Fresh. They were accused of buncoing a miner out of a sack of gold dust. In the events that followed, Smith was killed, after he had shot Frank Reid, the district attorney, at Skagway. Triplet was sentenced to a year's im-

isonment at Sitka. While he was in jail a mob gathered about the building to lynch him. Officers dispersed the mob, however, and Triplet served out his term He was often subjected to arrest in Chicago and Detective Murnane is said to have taken him to the central station than 100 times. At last John D. Shea. then chief of detectives, gave orders that he was not to be molested unless there was proof that he had committed some crime.-Post-Express.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fer-

Garden.

The gardener should offer every possi-ble inducement to make the toads feel at home and comfortable upon his premises; give them bits of board here and there t burrow under away from the heat of the midday sun, and if they persist in wandering off in search of other quarters, ne doubt he would be fully warranted in con sidering this a case for "benevolent assimilation," and in bringing the truant back

to his own grounds for their mutual ben-efit. The Massachusetts Experiment Stastudy and publishes the following concern ing his habits and the perils in which he "The toad as a rule feeds continuously

throughout the night, consuming in twenty

four hours an amount of food equal in bulk to about four times the stomach capacity. "A careful examination of the contents of the stomachs of a large number of toads showed that ninety-eight per cent. of its food was animal matter-worms, insects etc. Eleven per cent. of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders bene-ficial or indirectly helpful to man; eighty per cent. of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man. It is estimated that a single toad destroys in a year insects which, if they had lived, might have damaged crops to the extent of about

### The Forbidden Fruit.

F. T. (Addison, N. Y.): Why have we the greatest longing after things that are prohibited? Reply: Because they are prohibited,

says Tribune. This fact has even been recognized by some fathers of the church who aver that our first parents would have hardly been induced into the temptation of eating of the fruit of the tree of life if it had not been forbidden them so to do. The chief cause of this phenomenon, be sides our innate instinct of curiosity, i our spirit of liberty, which rebels against being subject to any constraint. Hence it comes that even men, and especially women, whose natural disposition prompts them unto virtuous acts and withdraws them from vice, when by subjection and constraint brought under and kept down will turn aside from that noble disposition to shake off that hand of servitude where in they feel themselves so tyrannically enslaved; for it is human nature to desire what is denied it and to know that which is forbidden. They will then revenge themselves for their abasement by pursuing the very course they had been forbidden to take, and, in their blind instinct, to assert their unrecognized right, commit all kinds of ravages. Thus, unwise restriction of the will sometimes makes criminals of the best disposed beings.

Mistress-I'd just like to know what was the meaning of all that loud and Domestic-That was just me and me

"I wasn't then, mum; but you com-plained about havin' so much lovemakin' in th' kitchen, so I married one of 'em.' -New York Weekly.

# Why a Woman

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Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command. To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to



at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to us, and our advice has trought happiness and health to countless women in the U.S. Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of inflammation of the ovaries

and womb; she, therefore, speaks from

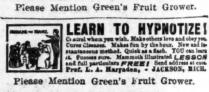
knowledge, and her experience ought

to give others confidence. Address Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn, Mass. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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If your track is steep and hilly, and you have a heavy grade,
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If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambi-And you'll reach a place called Flushtown at a rate of speed that's grand

If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.—Sel.

#### Strawberry Experience.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

The premium strawberry plants came last evening all O. K. They were very nice; hadn't wilted a particle. I set them this morning in rich, black ground while t was raining. I shall give them the best of cultivation and I think they will be all right. The only trouble I apprehend now is in marketing the fruit. My wheelbarrow is broken, but I have a low wagon that I can haul them into the packing house; but I don't know what shape and size boxes to get to ship in. My wife thinks, according to the cut in the Fruit Grower, that one-half bushel measures would be the best kind of boxes. Now we will turn to business. I want to raise all the plants I can for setting next spring. Would you advise letting the first runners root for plants, or would it be better to keep them pulled off until the middle of July as we do vines for fruiting.-Yours, William Beedon.

Reply: I do not think you will have trouble in selling your strawberries providing you are near a village. We sell many strawberries to farmers as well as villagers. Yes, I should allow the first and raise fruits where all of the requirerunners and all of the runners to grow. since you will need the new plants for increasing your plantation. Do not use any boxes larger than quart boxes for picking and selling the berries. Use bushel crates for carrying the boxes to market .- Editor.

#### About That Peach Tree.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have taken the liberty of asking a little information about a champion peach tree I bought of you about five years ago. planted it on the south side of the house -a brick one-tacked it to the wall. It leaves and spreads out twenty feet wide and about sixteen feet high, but it is a ers I shall give in my next something on very shy fruiter. The last two years it the tobacco question.

has only borne twenty-five or thirty Note. While we do not doubt the statehas only borne twenty-five or thirty Of course they are very fine several measured ten inches in circumference and three of them weighed together wenty-five ounces. I have been very good to it, gave it a lot of manure, wood ashes and plenty of water. Now what can I do to get it to bear a good crop of fruit? Please answer in the July number of the Fruit Grower .- Yours truly, R. S. Hood, Ont. We often get inquiries like the above and in most instances have to reply that the probabilities are, the non-produc tive trees are growing in very rich soil which causes a rank growth of wood, and this rank growth is not favorable to an abundant production of fruit. Most peach trees, in fact most fruit trees of all kinds quests sent out show this report of the over-bear, requiring that the fruit be condition of the fruit crop as nearly cortrees, in fact most fruit trees of all kinds thinned out. I have known many instances rect as any report sent out this year. where fruit trees and plants have been While we are having trouble in some parts heavily manured or planted in very rich of the State with the canker worm, and in soil, such as old poultry yards, where they others with the leaf roller, and in others have grown too rapidly to be very produc-tive. I have known strawberry beds to be hog pens. The plants made a marvelous growth but produced nothing in the way of fruit since the soil was far too rich. Anything that retards the growth of trees will tend to make them more productive. hence if you bind a wire tightly about one of the branches now or later that branch will undoubtedly be heavily laden with fruit another year.-Editor Green's Fruit

### Fruit Growing in the Island of Cuba.

Havana, Cuba, May 16, 1901. Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

In compliance with my promise in my last letter, I have compiled some figures upon the possibilities of fruit culture in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. I shall give such figures as I have obtained from practical and experienced men, who have raised citrus fruits in Florida before the days of the great freezes which almost ruined this industry in all parts of the State except in the extreme South. Three

and will, in all probability, give fifty boxes of fruit, worth at least \$1.25 in the grove, after the fourth year the yield will inobserved a locomotive in the railroad yard crease rapidly until the 10th year when the yield will reach 250 to 400 boxes. This

It was waiting in the roundhouse where the locomotives stay;
It was panting for the journey, it was coaled and fully manned.
And it had a box the fireman was filing full of sand,
It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip
On their slender iron pavement 'cause their wheels are apt to silp;
And when they reach a slippery spot their tactics they command
And to get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.
It's about this way with travel along life's slippery track,
If your load is rather heavy and you're always sliding back;
So, if a modern locomotive you completely understand,
You'll supply youwelf at starting with a single acre.

a single acre.
A return of \$500 per acre from a grove s a very good investment and a ten-acre grove will give a better income than ninetenths of the professional vocations. The culture of lemons requires a more

thorough study than that of the orange. The demand for lemons and the consumption of the same are constantly on the increase, and the extent of territory for the production of lemons has been decreasing for several years. There are certain climatic changes taking place which the scientist has not been able to explain to the satisfaction of the fruit grower. Previous to the extensive freeze in Florida in 1894 there were many profitable groves in that State that had been bearing for years, all were destroyed in one night. Some were replanted only to be ruined in 1899. The culture of lemons in Florida is practically done forever. A prominent nurseryman of Florida informed me that where he formerly sold thousands of trees, he sold last year only four trees to be planted in this State. While in California the frosts are not so severe, the gradually increasing cold nights injure the trees, of boxes were raised, now the industry is abandoned. A lemon tree is not so hardy cause them to blight and soon cease to bear. A lemon grove will, under present prices, give better returns than an orange

Italy and the Canary Islands produce the majority of the lemons for the markets of the world. If they can raise them on old lands, ship them 4,000 miles and pay a duty of one cent per pound, there is no reason why Americans cannot come to the Island of Cuba, which is but 100 miles from the United States or the Isle of Pines, which is less than 200 miles away, ments both in the soil and the climate are so favorable. The fact that the Isle of Pines is to be United States territory is in its favor for the raising of fruits, for no duty will have to be paid on fruits shipped to the States. General Miles recently said, after a visit to the island: "The Isle of Pines is a young paradise, with a fine soil, pure water, healthful climate and fine harbors that can be easily

fortified." Your correspondent believes that many of the farmers of the United States who work hard, early and late, on some old and worn-out farm, who merely eke out an existence, would better their condition could they but come and see this has grown very luxuriantly, has nice large land of perpetual spring and flowers. If these articles are interesting to your read-

> ments of our correspondent relating to the large profits of orange culture, etc., we caution our readers about expecting to secure similar profits. Later on when large orchards are established the fruit will sell much cheaper. In California, this season, it has not been possible to get all the oranges to market owing to lack of

### Missouri State Fruit Crop Report.

May 23d, 1901. The prospects gathered from 300 re-

located on the site of old hen houses or yet have a very good prospect for the short in the southern part of the State by dry weather. The raspberry vines are injured badly by the anthracnose and the crop will be light; but if good conditions follow we may

surely expect a bounteous crop so that all may eat fruit this year, provided prices are kept up high enough to justify ship-ments from the fruit districts.

This report is made up from the four distinct divisions of our State: Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast. The Northwestern division embraces nineteen counties. The report gives as an average for this division: Apple, 75; Pear, 70; Peach, 90; Plum, 90; Cherry, 95; Strawberry, 95; Raspberry, 65; Blackberry, 80;

Grape, 85.
The Northeastern Division embraces Raspberry, 60; Blackberry, 75; Grape, 85.
The Southeastern Division embraces thirty-two counties. These counties report as follows: Apple, 85; Pear, 60; Peach, 95; Plum, 95; Cherry, 85; Strawberry, 90; Raspberry, 70; Blackberry, 90; Grape, 90. this showing: Apple, 90; Pear, 76; Peach, 95; Plum, 90; Cherry, 75; Strawberry, 80, Raspberry, 50; Blackberry, 95; Grape, 85.

The young orchards—seven to ten years old—seem to be holding their fruit the best. Many are using the spray or dusting for insects and fungus diseases and we should have a fine lot of fruit this fall. We have troubles plenty of our own and we meet to discuss them and find out how to get rid of them. We have an enthusiastic and successful lot of fruit growers, and all buyers will find here in Missouri plenty of fruits of all kinds to supply their every want. Come and see. -L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.

"I am almost discouraged," said the reformer.

"About what?" "The future of this world. Every time devise some new idea for suppressing iniquity the sinners sharpen their wits and invent a new swindle."—Washington Star.

### Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life-his early struggle- with the worldhis character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so hi h on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Some of your readers may say they would I is just the paper for poultry fanciers, who will be pleased and profited by reading it. Some of your readers may say they would I if I could help it, but I am writing of those who consider themselves first-classhelp, and go, Ill.

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### The Orchard.

If, like the Aloe, which a hundred years Must live to blossom this display shot if the crowded orchard as it now appears, Might never oftener its sweet splendor se Than when it rounds a patient century, How we should visit it with joy and tears, Even cross the world to view one Appl

Even cross the world to view one Apple
Tree!
As a rose forest thrilled by Eden's spell,
Now comes transcendent this parade of
May;
Nature's broad scaled, supremest miracle
Of blossoming acres in a massed bouquet
Of scented cups, fresh breaths from Paradise,
With songs of birds and murmurous hum
of bees;
Can it be true that, hidden from mortal eyes,
Aught so transfigured, seraph or angel
sees?
—Joel Benton.

-Joel Benton.

Apple Culture.

The planting and care of an apple orchard for the first ten years was a subject for a very practical talk by Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio Experimental Station at the recent meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society. He said:

"Apples will thrive on a great variety of soils, will color better on high land, but will hang to the trees better and ripen later on low ground, being less liable to suffer from drouth; but there is more in the management than in the soil. With spraying and cultivation they can be successfully grown where they formerly would not succeed. Thorough drainage is important, tilling preferred. Mulching has produced good results, but when commenced must be continued. It may be employed where cultivation is not practicable. The benefits of subsoiling are not sufficiently lasting to pay in the preparation of the land for planting an orchard. Land that will grow a good crop of wheat will not need fertilization to grow trees and that in some sections where thousands He would plant two-year-old trees and prune both top and root moderately at time of planting and train the top from as the orange and the cold nights seem to the beginning; neglect of this the first three years will make much trouble in the future. The distance of planting must vary according to soil and varieties, but the trees must always be given ample room. Commence spraying as soon as the trees begin to bear, and always protect the soil in winter with a cover crop.' Prof. Taft favored using oats as a cover crop, sowing the middle of August and working in with a disc or spading harrow

in the early spring. Prof. Van Deman said he believed mulching valuable but not practicable on account of cost; the dust mulch can be maintained more cheaply. Joe A. Burton would continue the culti-

vation in a bearing orchard using cow peas for cover crops and fertilizer and practice thinning the fruit.

#### The Hired Man Question from the Farmer's Point of View.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I noticed an article in the April numer of your valuable paper entitled "The Hired Man's Side," which certainly must call forth comment from the employer's side. I wish J. J. G. had some experience with the "hired man" of this section of New York State. I think then he would not be so enthusiastic, and if he had patience left it would be to vindicate his own rights. I believe in paying good wages, all that one's income will allow, which in all cases should govern us, for by so doing you will be more sure of getting a good man, if there is any choice; besides if occasion requires a little extra work you will feel more free to ask him and will feel that you are paying well for anything that you may require of him. In regard to giving a man all the time pos-sible on Sunday, I don't agree to it that because it is Sunday a man should lie in bed from one to one and a half hours The dumb animals don't realize it is Sunday and wonder why their breakfast is so long in coming. I don't object to one-half hour later, if when the man gets around he gets a hustle on him as well, for cows, as any good farmer will tell you, should be milked as near the same hour as possible every day to have best results. To milk one-half hour later Sunday a. m. and the same length of time with the dropping of the apple and peach, and in others with the peach leaf curl, we not a paying business to the farmer. Besides I require a man to drive to church apple and peach crop.

The strawberry crop is now being cut going man. I hire two men, each have every other Sunday, so that one can go away Saturday night and return Monday morning if he chooses.

In regard to food, a good, substantial table with a reasonable variety and plenty of it, should always be provided, and what is good for the farmer and his family should be good for his hired man. Farners depend largely on salted meats, but I have seen hired men with a look of dis-gust on their faces, who say they could not eat pork, or in fact did not like salt meats of any kind. Pray tell me where is the farmer who can afford porterhouse steak, or spring chicken for his hired help? In regard to giving a man a day off for fishing and hunting, it is all very well to talk, but judging from the dilapidated looking buildings and fences on many of twenty-five counties. These counties make this report: Apple, 80; Pear, 75; Peach, 90; Plum, 85; Cherry, 65; Strawberry, 70; "they never came back any more." Never "they never came back any more." Never worry but that hired help will take care of themselves. I have had several years' experience and never found one but always remembered that self came first, and to such an extent that a novel was taken to the lot to amuse the hired man while The Southwestern Division embraces the horses were resting. Of course after thirty-eight counties. These counties make a reasonable rest, if the reader came to a a reasonable rest, if the reader came to a vital point, it is not to be supposed that he could lay it aside then, so the horses, Harry and Kate, could sleep on, never dreaming that it would be quite in keeping to make love to each other.

The plain washing and mending is always done and a free use of the medicine chest is allowed, which I suppose is always customary.

In regard to bathing, I find the ma-

jority of them are afraid of water. Probably they do not go fishing often enough, but it would certainly be more conducive to the comfort of the family who have to eat with them. In regard to talking about help, experience has shown me that it's the new man who generally picks his predecessors to pieces.

A man should have the use of a horse occasionally, but not when he demands it, as it might be very inconvenient at times, and where one keeps more than one man, each having the same privilege, it might necessitate starting a livery. It is very true hired men nave rights which should be respected, and I think farmers have too. I call to mind one particular instance where my team had been heavily loaded, and were then being whipped because they could not draw it up a steep hill.. I told my man he had better throw off some of the load. He used words that he never learned in the ten commandments, and asked me, "Who was doing it?" and that he would not take off any of it if it killed the team. Were my

kindly, but they should know their place. I have found that making too much of hired help makes them think they are indispensable to you, and then you may shortly receive orders from them. It makes them altogether too presuming s many aching hearts can testify. They have presumed so far as to appropriate the farmer's favorite daughter to themselves. I have had several years' experience with help and could easily fill Green's

Fruit Grower with many comical as well as provoking incidents. saying: "When one is obliged to hire he

sensible letter, and may be of service to the hired man. There are two sides to very case of irritation or friction. Employers, sometimes, are overbearing, harsh and unkind, exacting too much of hired nelp, having no sympathy. I know of such men. They have a bad reputation, and again there are hired men that do not always do the fair thing. But as a rule employers and employed desire to do right and act with consideration. I have never had serious trouble with my men. I love them, they like me. They stay with me for life usually. They know they will thus stay if all is well. They are used well and so am I. Here is a pointer. Pay your hired help (both in kitchen and field) often and promptly. I pay every week in full. This may not be possible with all farmers, but it is desirable where possible. I found that my men were sensitive about asking for money. But it is theirs if they have earned it. I pity the man who cannot get money promptly that he has earned by his labor.

#### It is Money in Your Pocket, Mr. Farmer,

To be up and doing early in the season. To plan wisely and execute carefully. To plow to suit the seasons, conditions and crops you would raise. To procure the best seeds of the best varieties. All varieties are not equally val-

nable. To not plant until your ground is properly prepared. To cultivate often and never allow your

ground to produce a crop of weeds when should produce another crop. To kill bugs, worms, fungi and blight, To harvest the first day your crop is eady and thus reduce risks of loss. To market when you can make a good profit, rather than hold for an uncertain

To be good to your family. To take an interest in matters of public oncern and welfare.

To make friends of your animals. Te be merciful to your beasts. To farm intensively .- Up-To-Date Far-

### Remedy for Squash Borers.

A handful of tobacco stems placed around a hill of squashes is said to do much to keep away the fly that is the parent of the squash borer, says Farmer's Guide. It is also a good fertilizer, particularly if ground fine. But it is that even a more effective remedy is the use of bisulphide of carbon. Make a hole about an inch deep in the soil of the hill, among the vines, and put in a few drops of the liquid and cover it up. The fumes will find their way upward among the plants, and if the moth is there it means instant death to her. If she has been there it destroys the eggs or the young borers. If she has not come she will detect the odor and keep away. The fly usually appears in the latter part of July, and the borer begins its work about August 1st, and the vines begin to wilt and turn yellow about the first of August, but they sometimes earlier. When they are ary periodicals, and have now only seen in a single vine it is quite time to make the application if it has not been done before. It may not be necessary to caution any one of the poisonous or explosive character of this compound or the danger of inhaling the fumes or carrying fire near it, but better a few unnecessary words than the trouble that might result

if these precautions were neglected.

Note.—I have placed boards flat on the ground near the vines. Squash borers get under the boards to hide. Then kill them -Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

### Fond of Strawberries,

H. C. Roome, of New York, is a wealthy man. He and his wife are fond of straw berries and yachting. Thus it is that the pretty little yacht Roamer, with Mr. Roome, her owner, and Mrs. Roome aboard, is anchored off Vienna street, after a voyage from the Florida coast.

last October, has followed the season of the succulent fruit, and will follow it for the rest of the year until Labrador is reached. Each morning that Mr. and Mrs. Roome have breakfast served to them the berries have important places in the menu. It is the same at luncheon, and for dinner

The boat, since going into commission

the steward prepares more in the form of pastry of some kind. "Following the strawberries? Yes, that is what my wife and I call our trip," said Mr. Roome yesterday. "We left New York last December because we wanted strawberries, and we found them in Florida. After that season closed we hugged the coast on a slow trip North, keeping in touch with the season. Savannah, Ga., was reached in February, and the berries were there. We left there as the season started North, and at last reached Phil-

"From Philadelphia," continued Mr. Roome, "we shall go to New York, and afterward hug the shore until next fall we will be eating berries in Labrador.
"Next summer we start upon a five years' tour of the world. The Roamer will e sent across the ocean on the deck of a liner, and we will embark at Hamburg for a cruise in the North sea-to Sweden, Nor-

way and Iceland."
Mr. Roome is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Posterity pays every man his honor .-

Three Monthly Publications for 50 cents-All Valuable.

Notice this offer: Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., and Green's Fruit Grower, all three publications, will be sent, postpaid, one year for 50c. if this of-fer is accepted soon. Farm Journal and Fruit Grower are so well known to our readers it will not be necessary to describe their good points. American Poultry Advocate is full of practical, up-to-date suggestions. It makes a feature of correof it if it killed the team. Were my spondence from practical poultrymen. It rights observed or did I not have any? is just the paper for poultry fanciers, who

### here. I believe in treating help well and Hain't No Better Than a Feller Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT ort tew be.

When I hear a feller talking, as I hearn the other day, Finding fault about the Bible in a mighty pompous way, Tellin' all about the burdens his religion used

Ef he hadn't in his bein' any revrence fer Who can care for all creation, from a mimen are shy about working there. Then Ef he didn't mind a takin' that great name in vain, ye see, Sich a felier warn't no better than a feller -L. C. H.

think we would better announce our engagement? She-Oh, there is no hurry, dear. Any time within the next twenty-four hours .-Harper's Bazar.

#### A Misfit.

"That engagement of young Mr. Dolley and Miss Kittish is broken off."

"O, Dolley put his foot in it as usual." "How?" "He was trying to pay Ler a compliment

"Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. "Time is gold: throw not one minute of away, but place each one to account. "Do unto all men as you would be

done by. "Never bid another do what you can do yourself.
"Never put off till to-morrow what you

not to deserve notice. "Never covet what is not your own. "Never give out that which does not first come in.

transactions of your life. "Study in the course of your life to do the greatest possible amount of good.
"Deprive yourself of nothing necessary

your existence. "Pursue strictly the above rules, and Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the first and great study of your life should be to tend by all means in your power to the honor

that without temperance there is no health, without virtue no order, without religion no happiness, and the sum of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously, -Ledger Monthly.

visit your place and make estimates for all the work, we supplying and planting trees, shrubs, etc. GREEN'S NURSERY CO. write something."-Detroit Journal. Rochester, N. Y.



# Just About Spokes.

The weakest point in a spoke is at the shoulder, just where the spoke enters the hub. This is specially true of the old style square tenon spoke. We don't have any weak point in our spoke for we use the Famous Studenaker Slope-Shoulder Spokes which are heavy and

doubly strong at the point of greatest strain. The cut we show herewith explains this better than words. The spoke marked with an X we show herewith explains this better than words. The spoke marked with an X is the common square shoulder spoke used on other wagons. All the others are the slope shoulder spokes used on Studebaker Wagons only. You can see at a glance why "Studebaker" spokes do not break at the shoulder and why "Studebaker" wheels outwear all others. Then, too, our spokes are made of best selected Indiana white oak, thoroughly seasoned in the shade. They are driven into the hubs thoroughly glued, with a powerful driver. The effect is to make a union of spoke and hub like a weld of iron. This same superiority and careful construction enters into every part of the Studebaker Wagon. Ask your nearest dealer for them. If not there, write us direct and we will inform you where you can get them in your locality.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind., V.S.A. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Green's Fruit Grower

Rochester, N. Y.

this great kidney remedy sent free by mail also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. to be, Then I wonder war he better than a feller ort tew be? Tellin' how he went a tremblin" and a fear-in' all the way, Tellin' fear uv fire an torment was the rea-son made 'im pray, When he didn't love his Maker, and he loved Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. RIDER AGENTS WANTED his sin, ye see; Then for sure he warn't no better than a feller ort to be. 1901 Models. \$10 to \$18 then becomes a slave."-A Subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. '99 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$12. Note by the Editor: We publish arti-Ef he didn't love his Maker and he loved hiscles that we do not entirely agree with. Shure he hadn't no religion to begin with
fer to boast,
For he made hisself his idol—like the hethen
—do you see?
An' we know sich hain't no better than a
feller ort tew be. and this is one of them. Yet this is a good, EARN A BICYCLE distribut MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

### Plenty of Time.

He-And now darling, when do you

'What was the cause?"

and said she'd been looking real pretty the last few days."—Detroit Free Press.

Rules of Life Carved on a

Tombstone.

can do to-day. "Never think any matter so trivial as

"Never spend but to produce. "Let the greatest order regulate the

to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity and frugality. "Labor, then, to the last moment of

and glory of the Divine Creator. "The conclusion at which I arrived is

Literary—"How do you get on with your literary work, old man?" "Oh famously! I have invented an extremely silly attitude in which to be photographed for the liter-

CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES. Parks and Home Grounds laid out and Planted by Green's Trained Man. We are issuing two catalogues: one of fruit trees and one of ornamental trees, plants and vines. If you are improving

you our ornamental catalogue, beautifully illustrated, if you will apply for it by postal card. We have a surplus of many kinds of ornamental shrubs and shall be glad to make prices if you will submit a list of your wants. If you have extensive grounds which you desire laid out into drives, lawns, etc., write us, that we may

your place, or are establishing a new home

and are interested in ornamental trees

and plants we should be pleased to send



and the financial arrangements amply com

mensurate to the demands, the business

can be conducted as permanently and as

jected on the supposition that the ruling percentage of profit will be available for

a more or less extended period. The con-

sequent temporary over-production brings the projectors of such factories promptly

back to their senses, and any demoraliza-

tion which results from said condition hits

hardest the man who stands at a disad

vantage, and who has not carefully studied

all points requisite for permanent success.

It is a matter of history that the lower-

ing of prices, brought about by over-

production of canned goods, forces same into consumption at a very rapid rate, and

the market promptly re-acts to a normal

basis, with the improperly projected can-

There is hardly a line of industry that

can be cited in which demoralization

through over-production is so promptly

righted as in the canning business, and all

experienced packers have learned that in

such times it is only a question of carry-

ing their goods in order to realize a rea-

PROCESSORS.

We strongly advise all parties going into

the canning business to secure at the

start a man of practical experience to su-

perintend the processing of the goods, and,

f possible, a man who also has sufficient

to warrant his being placed in full charge

of the working of the factory as general

manager of the department of making and

A few instances can be cited where par

ties totally unacquainted with the busi-

ness have started on a small scale, dis

pensed with such assistance, and event-

ually made a success of the business; but

such are the very few exceptions,

one such successful factory can be

shown, dozens of total failures can be

pointed to, and the direct cause of the fail-

ure shown to be a lack of requisite knowl-

edge of the requirements and exigencies of

the business on the part of the projectors

There comes a time during every sea

prompt action, based on a thorough knowl-

edge of the right thing to do at the right

noment, can save positive loss or depre

ciation in quality of the goods packed

There is no time for experiment withou

A great deal has been said about the

secrets of processing, and the requirements

of the business are often belittled by irre

in the canning business we have this

of a business, which command success in

it until he has a thorough knowledge of

the requirements and demands of said

business, and such experience in conduct

ing its practical workings as will enable

him to meet satisfactorily and without

loss all contingencies which arise in con-

SATISFACTORY LOCATION FOR

In locating a cannery the following are

1st. Adaptability of soil and climate to

he growing in the immediate vicinity of

the factory such products as it is desired

2d. An abundant supply of pure water

4th. Convenient accessibility to markets,

with satisfactory transportation facilities

5th. A canning factory should be located

on side track of railroad if possible, and

with reference to convenient unloading, di-

rect from cars, of cans, box shooks and

fuel; also loading from wareroom into the

THE JUDICIOUS SELECTION OF

EQUIPMENT.

The high degree of perfection now at

tained in mechanical labor-saving devices

for canning is the result of years of ex-

periment by practical canners, who were

driven to invention by necessity and com-

petition. The saving, therefore, in first

cost between the latest improved appli-

ances, and those that have been and are

being discarded by the older canners, is

much more than offset by the greater ex-

pense of operating the latter, not to speak

of the almost certain loss involved in be-

out the old and replace with new, in order

ity and cheaper packed goods. Manifestly,

that is the cheapest machine, regardles

of first cost, that will in the shortest time

and with the least hand labor perform the

greatest amount of work and do it well.

The above is from the canning machin-

catalogue if you are interested. It an-

swers many questions often asked by read-

Farm Level-Headedness.

When the speechmaking began General

Dodge introduced Congressman Landis, whose toast was "Grant." The address

was an admirable review of Grant's achievements in the Civil war. He said

the secret of the general's success was his

levelheadedness, which he got in his early

life on the farm. The speaker laid stress

on Grant's greatness and gentleness in vic-tory. Mr. Landis closed with a eulogy on

ers of Green's Fruit Grower.

successfully compete with better qual-

ing compelled, in a short time, to throw

cars the canned goods for shipment.

8d. The necessary resident help.

FACTORY.

sponsible dealers with a view to making

and managers of the enterprise.

ss on such occasions.

ducting the business.

mportant considerations:

prove the rule, for where

preparing the pack for market.

nery broken up and abandoned.

sonable profit on them.

The Opening Fruit Exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition.

Doubtless there are many fruit growers and others all over the country who are interested, if not anxious to know how the fruit exhibits here are going on. At the formal opening on May 20th, the fruit hall was practically full.

California led by having things in very good shape at the opening on May 1st, and has kept it up from the beginning until this date, June 10th. The exhibit of oranges and lemons has been exceedingly fine, and also the display of dried fruits beautiful samples preserved in liquid show their form and coloring. This State has by far the largest int of space in Horticultural Hall, and those in charge of the two exhibits deserve great credit for the arrangement of the products of this State. The portion allotted to Southern California is n charge of Mr. Frank Wiggins, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and that allotted to Northern California is in charge of Mr. J. A. Filcher who is the representative of the Southern Pacific Railway, which has a very extensive exhibit, mostly from the Central and Northern portions of the State.

New York opened with the greatest apple show that has ever been made in the spring of the year, in this or any other country. They have shown 348 varieties which were arranged on 1,600 plates, and the size, quality, coloring, freedom from fungus damages and characteristic featares of each variety, and their general excellence, were fully up to the mark. Every county in the State has been represented. There have been pears, quinces and grapes as well as apples, and all well preserved. They were put in cold storage by the managers last fall, and came out this spring in splendid condition, many of them as good as when packed, with only the loss of two or three specimens in a barrel, in some cases.

Illinois is third in the list, and this is charge of the exhibit from that State, considering the distance the Exposition is from it. Up to the present time apples are the only fruit shown, but they are of | can be grown so easily? the best character and the tables are beauwhich is worthy of public notice, and One might suppose that apples from Illinois would not keep as well as those from to be true, for the Illinois apples are just as nice, and seem to be keeping as well as lose from the State of New York. They have abundance in cold storage to con tinue the apple exhibit as long as there is room upon the tables. Of course the new fruit will be in soon, but the spring show has been fine, and is so at this writing. Missouri has made a fine exhibit. Her

Ben Davis apples, in particular, shine as only that variety can? This much abused apple must be given credit for making a fine appearance, even if its beauty is only skin deep; but many people have en astonished at the good quality of the Ben Davis grown in Missouri, and I may say just here, that the Ben Davis grown In New York is very creditable, and I am quite surprised to find it so nearly equal size and coloring to those grown Missouri, Missouri has York Imperial, Winesap, Genet, Gano and many other nds in first-class condition.

Their strawberry exhibit has so far been nead of all the exhibits of this fruit from other States, and eighty twenty-four quart ses, that have been recently on exhibiwere in good condition eight days from the time of picking in Southern Misrl. The size of the fruit was first-class. and the quality most excellent, which has astonished many good judges of fruit, because it is remarkable to note how it has borne shipment from so distant a place, when picked in such a ripe condition as has been the case.

Oregon has made a very fine showing of apples, although in quantity the exhibit is t equal to the other States mentioned. ne of the varieties, however, were so me that old fruit growers have not been able to recognize the varieties; owing ssibly to climatic conditions and the fruit has also become so changed in shape as to make the variety unrecognizable

Delaware was on hand at the beginng with a display of apples, and sent the first strawberries to appear in the Horticultural Building. They are keeping up the exhibit, in good shape, but like the State it represents it is not so large some of the others. Michigan has had a small display of ap-

ples, although a very good one. All the apples shown at the spring opening have en from the northern part of the State, where some of the finest apples in all the intry are grown. Their keeping qualities have proved excellent, and it may be aid here, that these apples had not been laced in cold storage, but were kept in rdinary cellars from the time of gatherg until the opening of the Exposition. Connecticut was the first State to put

apples on exhibition, and the collection been quite representative, covering large number of varieties, especially the aldwin which, as we all know, is the leading variety from that State. They have also sent in branches from the different kinds of fruit trees and bushes. nowing the blossoms and the young Truit. This latter feature has been something of an attraction to visitors, and interesting to pomologists.

Washington. This State has also shown esh apples that are creditable, although e quantity and variety have both been nall, but it is evident that from what we ee here at the Exposition, that Washon is a good apple-growing State. Idaho has made a display of fruit in

lars, but as yet has not shown any fresh ake a good fruit exhibit, and will doubtas do so in due time.

Maine has not been behind the other her apples on the Exposition tables, and a number of varieties have been well repreited. As yet there have been no b ries because they do not ripen so early in which have sent displays of strawberries The coloring of their apples is worthy of ce, as some of them are fully as highly lored and as good as any of the same ties from the other States represented.

Florida was one of the last to get in ace, but has come in in excellent style. It may not be generally known that the eason for the orange and other citrus fruits is practically over by the 1st of May or sooner; but they have been able

Anoiating with Oil.

Anoiating with Oil.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 81, 1898.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Friends—I write to let you know how my breast is. Well, it is all healed over. I still dress it with the mutton tallows and the newton, which is frequently called the Albemarle Pippin, and which brings the highest price of any apple which goes to the European markets. The York Imperial was another prominent variety, and besides these many many approaches the control of the prominent tariety, and besides these many many approaches the control of the prominent tariety, and besides these many many approaches the prominent tariety, and besides these many many approaches the prominent tariety, and besides these many many approaches the prominent tariety.

the leading late keepers. They were in excellent condition when taken out of cold storage and have remained so for a long ne. The supply in cold storage now is sufficient to continue the exhibit for several

Ontario. Of the foreign countries On tario has by far the best display in Horticultural Hall. In fact it is about the same as our own Northern States, climatically and otherwise, and her people are quite alive to the occasion, and have come forward with an apple display that rivals those from our own States very closely. They have good men at the head of it and they have put into cold storage an ample supply to keep up the show for some months. They have had a few pears in addition to the large display of appl Mexico has a beautiful display of fruit models and some other things of interest

well worthy of mention. Taken as a whole the fruit displays in Horticultural Hall are by far the best ever shown at any Exposition at this time of year. People have learned by past experience how to care for the fruits in the fall of the year, so as to have them keep well, and the cold storage people have also earned considerable about how to treat them. The present Exhibition is an evilence of both these facts.

#### The Farmer's Fruit Garden.

When driving through the country, says an exchange, observing eyes cannot fail to notice the scarcity of small fruits on many farms, and the question arises, does the farmer live up to his possibilities? Everyone likes berries, and to our city eousins they are an expensive luxury, but the farmer can provide for his table an abundance of small fruits for the entire season for a very small outlay of cash and Plants can often be had from a near neighbor for the asking, as they must be dug up, thinned out and thrown away anyhow.

A quarter of an acre planted to small fruits will provide an abundance of fruit for most households, and if planted in rows so that the cultivating can be done with horse power, very little time is required to care for the same. Yet on many certainly greatly to the credit of those in farms fruit is almost unknown if it were not for the berries that can sometimes be picked in the woods. But why not grow them at home in the garden when they

The largest item of expense will be some tifully ararnged with the mirrors as a kind of a fence around the berry patch. background, in a very ingenious manner, that will keep the hens out, if hens are kept. A picket fence or a woven wire makes an exceedingly pleasing appearance. fence will answer, and when once built will last a long time. If you have no small fruit garden yet planted, think it New York, but the tables do not show this over, and determine to have one before another year rolls by. Fruit is one of the most healthy of all foods.

#### Reasons for Pruning Trees.

If one was asked for specific directions as to how to prune a fruit tree it would him to make answer without having first seen the tree. No dogmatic rules can be given, though a generalization might be ventured. Each tree requires different treatment. Each tree presents a new set of problems to be solved by the pruner. Different reasons exist as to why a certain tree should receive peculiar treatment or pruning different from that given another of the same age, variety and growth. The chief reasons for pruning are as follows:

First-To modify the vigor of the plant. Second-To produce larger and better Third-To keep the tree within manage

able shape and limits. Fourth-To change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood production or vice

Fifth-To remove surplus or intured Sixth-To facilitate harvesting and

spraying. Seventh-To facilitate tillage.

form. The trained horticulturist no more thinks of neglecting pruning than omitting spraying. He places a high estimate upon these operations, for he knows what they mean to him in dollars and cents and in the longevity of his orchard's usefulness .- Mirror and Farmer.

### Cultivating the Young Orchard.

The cultivation of a young orchard insures better trees and quicker growing ones, so that of two orchards the one that is stimulated in its early stages will always how a marked superiority over the nexected one. Cultivation of the orchard means something more than the mere stirring of the soil and the turning under f weeds and plant growth. There should be some crops planted in the young orchard regularly, not for the purpose of raising crops therefrom, but for turning under to increase the fertility of the land. There is no better crop for the young orchard than cowpeas. These should be planted freely and turned under the following spring. In planting and cultivating it hould be remembered that early cultivation is the best. Cultivation later than the first of July is dangerous. Up to this time any crop can be cultivated among the young trees, but after that the soil should be left alone.

By properly planting crops and turning them under when the orchard is young we store up fertility for future use that will pay. The young trees may not be able to absorb and use up all the fertility stored there by an annual crop of cow pea or clover, but in time the roots of the trees will spread and find this stored up energy. Thus some orchards get a splendid start in this way, and continue to develop through long years of after neglect. It is because the soil was made so rich by The space is all prepared for the early cultivation that it takes years to exhibit, however, which will come on a use it all up. If a little cultivation is attle later. Idaho is abundantly able to given to such an old orchard the life of the trees will be greatly prolonged.

tion to the cultivation of our orchards, con-States mentioned in the date of putting tenting ourselves in many instances in adding a little fertilizer or grass around the trees. It is only by enriching all the land between the rows of trees that crops. When we do this systematically and continuously we cannot fail to be gratified with the results. The trees will be stronger and healthier, the fruit larger and finer and the annual harvest heavier throughout.-James S. Smith, in Germantown Telegraph.

### A Terrible Cancer of the Breast Cured

The Old Rail Fence.

the same class of goods. Or to start on such a limited scale as will In the merry days of boyhood when we neve ecessitate such crude appliances that cost knew a care Greater than the mumps or measles or s mother's cut of hair, of canning is increased and quality depreciated to such an extent as to put the anners at a decided disadvantage at their Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal, own home markets in competition with better equipped factories situated, it may There were many treasured obects on the farm we held most dear,
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring cold and clear;
Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak be, at a considerable distance. Or to start without sufficient understand-

ing of the requisite financial strength necessary to carry out successfully the busiso deep and dense, coming up behind the outlines of the ness on the basis of operations adopted. Or to start thoroughly inexperienced in the business, without help from practical, experienced men, in any locality, with On its rails the quail would whistle in the plenty or with lack of funds, and expect early summer morn,

Calling to their hiding fellows in the field

of waving corn the secrets of success to flow unpaid for to your aid.

of waving corn.

And the meadow larks and robins on the
stakes would sit and sing

THI the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring.
There the catbird and the jayoird sat and called each other names,
And the squirrels and the chipmunks played
the chase-and-catch-me games,
And the garter snake was often in unpleas-In the grasses in the corners of the

profitably as any legitimate manufacturing business can be. Profits do not rule at the As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls

In the diadem of beauty were the very fairsame rates year in and year out. There come seasons when the market prices of In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls
Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee
Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she."
On the plea of being tired (just the country lover lie),
On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I,
And we'd paint a future picture touched with colors most intense canned goods stand at a figure that shows an excellent profit over the original cost, and new canneries, subject to one or other of the disadvantages cited above, are pro-

As we sat there in the corner of the rail -Denver Post.

Plenty of Work on Farms

Walter A. Wyckoff, who has studied the ramp question by becoming a tramp and mingling with tramps, declares in Scribner's Magazine for May that the presence of idlers in our great cities is almost wholly unnecessary. He means, by this, that there is plenty of work to do on farms, and that no able-bodied man need go without employment if he will betake himself to the country and honestly seek for a job. He has learned this by tramping through the rural districts in several States, where he found that the farmers were almost always short of help and were eager to hire it at fair wages. Of course all city idlers are neither beggars nor beats nor tramps. Many actually desire an opportunity to earn a living, yet with strang perversity they prefer to walk the streets and live from hand to mouth rather than to live in assured comfort on a farm. The problem has so far proved a baffling one, not only to cities, but to many farmers who have seen parts of their crops go to waste because of lack of help to handle them. A wholesome thing for this country would be a reaction on the part of laborers who have no particular trade from their tendency to gather in crowded centers of population.—Rochester Democrat and Chron-

#### The Canning Industry.

Pioneers in the canning business may have experienced some doubt as to the stability of the business. But fruit and vegetable canning is now firmly established as an industry of this country, and the most sanguine enthusiast can hardly overson's pack at all factories, when nothing but rate the possibilities of its still further development. With increasing civilization, as we are pleased to call it, the demand for prepared food grows steadily. The inal becomes more and more dependent on his fellow man, and the vocation of each tends toward a limited and special line of occupation, in which the individual serves his fellow-men with nearly all his own demands, met and sustained through the facilities furnished by others' activity easy sales of their machinery and appliin various occupations. His demands contantly grow more and more exacting as his so-called civilization increases, tending say: that no one has acquired the secrets toward a general demand that his time, devoted to his pleasure and the service of his fellows, be economized to a minimum and that his necessities and luxuries be furnished to his hand ready for his use and enjoyment in such form as to require the minimum amount of effort on his part in partaking of them. Given a constantly increasing population, carried by necessity into this system of life, the possibilities of development of the business of preparing food cooked and hermetically sealed ready for immediate use, stands without an equal in the certainty of permanency and the limit of its development can with difficulty be estimated. Owing to the rapid improvement in methods and appliances for reducing cost, the selling prices of canned products have been reduced to figures which now bring canned goods within the reach of all classes of con-

sumers. The question naturally arises: can the business be established and successfully conducted as a permanent and profitable business at a given point? On this point we will say that many failures in the canning business can be cited, but in the great majority of cases such failures have been brought about by natural causes which conduce to failure in any line of business; but properly started, with all requisites of success taken into consideration, the business can be established and conducted as permanently and as profitably as any man-

ufactory of other staple goods. Among the points to be considered are adaptability of soil and climate to the raising of such articles as it is desired to can; sufficient capital to establish and run the business on a scale which will reduce cost to a minimum, and proper management of the practical work of the factory by intelligent men who are thoroughly acquainted with all details connected with the business in hand. To explain, we will cite some important points for consideration:

It is now pretty generally conceded that certain localities offer advantages for raising and marketing certain classes of goods which puts the canner situated at the given point (if all his other arrangements are satisfactory) in position to not only control his own home sales-market, but to ship to advantage the particular product canned, directly to a distant market, which the local canner is unable to control in the given articles on account of the disadvantages surrounding the canning of same at the given point, and on account of the disadvantages in cost to manufacture under which the local canner may struggle owing to lack of equipment

with labor-saving devices for reducing cost. It could hardly be expected to properly conduct the canning business at a place the locality of which subjects the article to be canned to the possibility of frost be fore maturity, or to aim at success by packing a variety of articles at a point which offers particular advantages and facilities for canning only a very limited number of articles, or perhaps only one.

Or to start on too large a scale at a point where railroad facilities and home markets are limited, aiming to distribute Landis was speaking he held the atten tion of all and was frequently interrupted by applause. goods to outside territory which can only be reached at a decided disadvantage com-For the land's sake use nowker's Ferpared with more advantageously situated tilizers. The The Le care.

ONLY ONE CHARGE. canneries which aim at the same outlet for

> Visitors Not Required to Pay to Enter Exposition Buildings.

> A rumor to the effect that visitors to the Pan-American Exposition are called upon to pay an admittance fee to each of the exhibit buildings after paying to pass through the gates, appears to have gained some circulation in certain quarters. It is entirely unfounded. The fact is that the visitor after paying the gate fee has the privilege of going through all of the dozens of exhibit buildings absolutely free of expense. The prices of admission are: For adults, 50 cents; for persons under four teen years of age, 25 cents. The Exposition proper does not include

Yet one or the other of the above causes the Midway, which is a collection of amusement enterprises conducted by prifor disappointment and failure have operated to the ruin of many who embarked vate companies. To these attractions small in the canning business; as we have said admittance fees, ranging from 10 cents to above: given, that all natural surroundings 25 cents are charged. are favorable in the location of the factory and the business intelligently managed,

### Farm Life Suggestions.

The task for making ready for life's work is not always an easy one, says Dr James S. Montgomery, in April Experi-Laying in the foundation stones beneath the surface evidences the fact that the drift of the ages is unward. Man begins at nothing. He is the poorest of all creatures. Acquired knowledge must never take the place of common sense. Better have common sense with no education than to have education with no common sense. This rare commodity is the conservator of safety. God wants men rather than saints. Man would soon die were he only a saint. Society depends for its permanence upon manhood. When its sleepers totter and drop to pieces it is when the hardy stock has gone out of them. When manly fiber is turned into pulp, self-indulgence be comes prevalent, the venal spirit prevails and the rich accumulations of society are scattered like dust. Let us this afternoon join hands with God in despising shams. That pattern is false, that model is untrue, that does not assiduously address to the highest task of man.

The world offers no quarter to the paraite. There is no place for the drones and the sluggards, but for him who aspires opportunity is written across the face of the To-day calls for all follies and childish affectations to be put aside and live real lives in a real world. The crown is given to the youth who can feed and clothe himself. Industry does not come as a dispatch of news, but comes as an immortal anguage, an exalted eloquence and a holy inspiration. In this world the leaners are despised

and the lifters are respected. I pray you be lifters rather than leaners. All the world feels kindly toward the man who adds a little to the world's stock. Between wealth on the one hand and earning power on the other, choose the latter. The one who is without arning power is discredited, and rightly so. You are to gather strength by the exercise of earning it. It can be gained no other way. Man's chief duty should be to add something to the world's stock-to adorn true religion. strengthen society, enlarge the vision of some life.

# ever sold in the Rochester market (the headquarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. This valuable strawberries are fruited at our farms again this season and is the largest and most profitable variety we have. The plant is a vigorous, strong and healthy grower. The fruit is of the largest size and exceeds all others in productiveness. Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

May 30.—Strawberries were seen in blossom this season several days earlier than any other season and are showing such a wealth of blossom that we have great expectations. It looks as if we may pick 20,000 quarts. You will see at a glance that we are not pessimistic at this end. The continued rains may interfere with perfect polenization, but the rains have not been cold ones, and there is time yet for a frost, but we are not expecting it, and our eye is set on a 20,000 mark. If newly planted nursery stocks need insure growth then growth ances. To all parties investing their money show any failures. One eleven and a half acre block of seedling stocks for this summer's budding are looking fine. This weather is just the thing for them. I wish we had ten tons of special fertilizer scattered amongst the growing strawberry and tree plants, but it is in the car at railroad and we must wait for a fine day or two. Phenomenal growth in the nursery is noted this season. Last summer it was very dry, and by the end of July, in many instances, growth was not so far advanced as it is now at this date. The weeds grow too. The customary May hoeing has been talked of only so far, in some cases, but everything has been well cultivated and if the rain will cease, and the sun come out 'the man with the hoe" will do the rest.

Still the sprayer is going, spraying apples, pears, plums and peaches. In a few days the strawberry fields recently planted will be sprayed. The last named will be sprayed for rust, not because attacked, out as a preventive. Bordeaux mixture is the thing to use. The first named fruits we are spraying to catch any and all pests that may be hanging around. We are using whale oil soap, arsenic, blue vitriol and lime; quite a mixture, but sure death to every worm or louse that gets in its way, or feasts on any foliage. More birds this year than for many sea

sons. Robins' nests are found in many queer places, one, with young, on the reach of a wagon. We ordered that this wagon should not be moved until the young birds had flown. Another nest was found in a tree close to office door, many more in evergreens and bushes near at hand. We love to protect them. There is chippy's nest, with young, in a bunch of trees tied up for an order, but we would not allow the trees to be used. There close to your feet, is a lark's nest. The old bird is on. See that stake which means "don't disturb the nest." In that shed is a fly catcher's nest-disturb it! Well I guess not. We know a good thing when we see it-in birds anyway, and sympathize with those who don't. Now is the time of year when the writer

after supper, takes a market basket and gathers in the guinea fowl eggs. Lots of em; well you can be sure of that. Fiftynine in one nest, took out fifty left nine; took out twenty more new eggs in a fev days and this discouraged the poor birds ery catalogue (440 pages) of Daniel G. French Co., Chicago, Ill., Send for this so that a new nest was secured by them. Found five or six more nests with from ten to forty eggs in each. These are what I call stock or daily supply nests. There are many nests which are not found and i all is well a little later on there will be lots of chicks. You see I have lots of old birds and believe they are good scavengers to have around, grasshoppers and myriads of other pests are picked up by them. Last season I had nearly one hundred young birds, but hawks took a good many and yet some say that "guineas keep hawks away." Why, one old fellow lived with mine last summer, and took a nice chick for breakfast every morning, and now and then seemingly invited a friend to dinner. I am dead on hawks but I like guineas. -E. H. B.

Grant as President. While Congressman PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible, Commission Merchants. Batterson & Co., Buffalo

# GREEN'S POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

YOU GAIN A YEAR'S CROWTH BY PLANTING POTTED PLANTS.

Set out this Summer will bear a full crop next Spring,

Our Potted Plants Keep on Crowing. They will be ready on and if set out any time before September 15th, they will grow into fine plants and bear a full crop of luscious fruit the next spring, being a clear gain of one year over the "ground layer" plants usually supplied by others, which is certainly worth much more than the slight difference in first

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it searcely checks their growth; the earlier the pot-grown plants can be planted after August 1st, the larger they will grow and the more they will produce the

We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.



Corsican. (Green's Big Straw-

berry). This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester

BUSH CLUSTER. GLEN MARY. SENATOR DUNLAP (New), BENNETT (New).

The above seven varieties are the most productive at our Fruit Farm. Our C. A. Green says you will never regret planting these valuable varieties which we will

Glen Mary. One of the large size, good quality and pro-ductiveness; recommended for nome garden and near market, very late. It is fairly firm and home garden and accase managery very late. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 50. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c, per quart, if size and quality cut any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Ready for Mary is one of the best. One quarter of an acre ploked at the Shipment. rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12,000



Green's Big Strawberry, Corsican, heats the world, as tested by the side of hundreds of varieties.

should be looked for this summer, for it has raised here without scarcely an hour's let up for five days; and still it rains. Newly planted strawberry beds do not show any failures. One eleven and a holf quality berries.

quality berries.

Dr. T. J. Burrill, Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the University of Illinois, says: "I have made, during the last two years, close observations upon this new strawberry. I now consider it an exceedingly valuable variety, and in all probability destined to become one of the very best for home and market purposes. The plant is vigorous, healthy, productive, almost rust-proof and apparently well-nigh drought-proof. The fruit is of good size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color without and within, firm in substance, and excellent in quality. The latter is peculiar to itself. There is comparatively little acidity. Note the superb excellence of the fruit. Its season is among the earliest, and it continues productive nearly a month."



Jessie. A very large and handsome grimson. Where light, rich soil and good culture is given, it gives splendid satisfaction. Its large size, handsome, regular form and fine quality make it the most desirable of berries. A gentleman in Massachusetts who was awarded the \$25.00 prize for largest yield, grew 51½ pounds of fruit from 13 plants, the largest berry measuring 9½ inches around. Plant strong, stocky, vigorous, free from rust, and wonderfully productive, and one of the best pollenizers for early pistillates. In Oregon, Jessie is grown under irrigation so large that even well-shaped specimens will barely enter the top of an ordinary sized tumbler. Jessie is a favorite on the Pacific coast.



No one who has seen a field of Jessie with its immense growth of plants and big crop of large and fine looking berries will soon forget it. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. It is a perfect flowering variety. One patron wrote us that on account of the large size and beautiful appearance he was getting its. per quart for Jessie while only getting 4c, per quart for Wilson.

Bennett Strawberry. (Imper.) New. The plant is a joy to see, clean, strong, my first Bennetts two days before my first Warfields, May 21, '99, and clear on through till the Gandys were done, June 15th. The very last berries picked were Bennetts. Nothing came earlier than the Bennetts except the Michels (about seven days) and the Crescents (four days), and none lasted so long. In other years we have picked good, marketable Bennetts for five weeks.

The general shape is a perfect top, never blunt or rounded, like Clyde and Brandywine often are here, not long, pointed like the Haverland class. The first largest berries are sometimes squared flat across the point, like a big Marshall, but never rough nor seamed. The size is very regular, at first running as large as the largest; in mid-season that large medium that I think the perfect size; and from then to the last about one-half as large, or about like the Warfield and Crescent in their mid-season; but big or little, all run about the same shape and smooth.

Color.—The first berries were ready to pick for shipping May 21, and were then a deep scarlet. I left that row entirely alone for just one week. In the middle of the week those first berries were a glossy red, and at the end a deep orimson. At that time—May 28th—we picked them and marketed them with the rest, dead ripe and sound.

There is nothing on the list that ships better. That was one of the Bennett's chief recommendations to us here, before we knew of its other good points. My commission man says it carries as far and opens up best of all the firm berries. Seeds are prominent and flush with the surface. The calyx is of medium size, bright and healthy and does not detach from the berries readily when picking.

Clyde. Per. At the first few pickings last year this variety was all that one could ask for; the berries were large and abundant, hanging in such clusters that everyone wanted to pick the Clyde. The only objection there seemed to be was the lack of foliage to cover the fruit. It will have to have extra cultivation and fertilizer to enable the plant to make foliage enough to cover the fruit in a dry season.

Bush Cluster. Remarkably vigorous growth, upright, so tail that traveling Nursery Agents sold them for wonderful Bush Strawberries, giving the impression of gathering off a bush. Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground, and so keep perfectly clean, free of sand, grit and dirt. The flowers are pistillate, and the yield excels the well known Crescent, a berry that has a record of 10,000 quarts per acre. Fruit borne as the name indicates, in great clusters, of large size; color rather dark, good quality and firm, a good shipper, with the great feature of keeper, free from sand, dirt and grit, a great fault with all other sorts in wet weather, if they are not mulched. So, raise clean berries by planting Bush Cluster. Numerous new strawberries brought out each season, but none have improved on laying fruit on ground, causing rot, soft and sandy, dirty and gritty berries. Bush Cluster obviates all this by keeping on the ground.

Potted Strawberry Plants Will bear a full crop next June, and no other We pack in new market baskets, as light as possible. You pay express charges. Send for Circular and prices.

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GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester,

Spring R The clouds of gray en And overwhelm th It isn't raining rain It's raining roses

ULY

It isn't raining rain

Hidden Tre

When we came to Hop

in old hog pen about ten

r was broken and popen was built we tore th thought there might ds of manure under even good two-horse icher than ordinary man s worth \$25 at least. ertility from under the me shut one eye and ms. The soil beneat s rich as a fertilizer fa trates enough under th w a big hole through could only get them o properly. What an av lastern farmers make manure leach down in th pay our good money for were auger holes in our we came here, to let the the way. The plant food old hog pen has made and hate an auger hole. And I think our frien he hates plank floors g at the best they do not s the valuable liquid, and all of it escapes. Friend mark about wasting ferti ing more to take its place an illustration I used to tions at institutes. A

and all you are asked to FREE RELEDIES and try

DR. W. H.

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William Le

Your paper is extra novels, no crimes puzzles, no games, no cant: solid sense with learning: there is a to without sentimentalit that hit square and life. Without neglect heap you have real have souls, and that idiotic nor immoral. your paper. It is on by millions."

Established twen Price, 50 cents pe by mail of two Ca: grape vines. Sam premium list, fre FRUIT GROWE ING CO., Roches

Spring Rain.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils;
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.
The clouds of gray engulf the day
And overwhelm the town—
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me, But fields of clover bloom, Where any buccaneering bee May find a bed and room.

nealth unto the happy, fig for him who frets—sa': raining rain to me,

Hidden Treasure.

It's raining violets.
-Robert Loveman.

was broken and poor. When a new

manure under it, but we got

from under the hog pen makes

The soil beneath them must be

ch as a fertilizer factory. There are

a big hole through the mortgage, if

nenure leach down in this way, and then

gere auger holes in our stable floors when

e came here, to let the liquid run out of

hog pen has made me love cement

And I think our friend has got where

hates plank floors generally, because

of it escapes. Friend Collingwood's re-

ark about wasting fertility and then buy-

og more to take its place, reminds me of

llustration I used to make in the dairy

ons at institutes. Allow me to repeat

NEW CURE

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness of St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my PREE REPIEDIES and try them. They have cared thousands where everything else falled. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

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here is never a word of news in it, no

novels, no crimes or accidents, no

puzzles, no games, no sports. But there

is a high grade of morality without

cant; solid sense without affectation of

arning: there is a tone of fine feeling

without sentimentality; there are hints

that hit square and help to a better

heap you have realized that readers

lave souls, and that they are neither

diotic nor immoral. This is why I like

your paper. It is only a question of

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y millions."

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any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axleo. No blacksmith's bills to pay. No tires to reset. Fit your old wagon with low sicel wheels with wide tires at low price. Our catalogue tells you how to do it. Address

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SALESMEN AND

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hest they do not save every drop of

valuable liquid, and usually practically

hate an auger hole."

way. The plant food I got under that

our good money for nitrates. There

es enough under those old stables to

farmers make when we let the

was built we tore this old one down.

JUBY

TH TS.

ext Spring.

hey will be ready on and after July 25th, and bear a full crop round layer" plant ry ground layers ey can be shipped usplanted at any wn plants can be will produce the

be fairly considered ES. Berry), CLYDE ISTER.

RY, DUNLAP (New). (New).

seven varieties are luctive at our Fruit. A. Green says you gret planting these sties which we will prices. Send for ary. One of the

od quality and prorecommended for
and near market,
is fairly firm and
ment comparatively
Crescent will bring
the 10c. per quart,
ught to bring 20c.
size and quality cut
the price, and it is
at for size, producquality the Glen
of the best. One
acre picked at the
tuarts per acre at a
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eats the world, as poch maker. It has hed and shoulders ids fair to

vy cropper of best of Illinois, says: "I of Illinois, try. I now consider one of the very best one of the very best most rust-proof and active in form, deep he latter is peculiar he fruit. Its season

large and handsome erry, of bright glossy, rich soil and good as splendid satisfac-dsome, regular form t the most desirable an in Massachusetts 5,00 prize for largest ds of fruit from 13 erry measuring 916 at strong, stocky, ist, and wonderfully the best pollenizers In Oregon, Jessie is



strawberry growers. Its season is early spot. It is a perfect eautiful appearance

to see, clean, strong, a spots. I marketed on through till the othing came earlier four days), and none lve weeks. Brandywine often rries are sometimes ed. The size is very im that I think the te the Warfield and

d smooth. then a deep scarlet. se first berries were ked them and mar-

at one could ask for; isters that everyone k of foliage to cover



Cluster. Numerous ing fruit on ground, this by keeping of June, and no other planted in summer. Send for Circular

soon.

ANDS NOW IN DAILY USE.

gou until you get our free book, "Farm Earings."

WHEEL CO., BOX 91 Quincy, Ille

"What would you think of a dairyman who milked his cows, set the milk for the cream to rise, then skimmed it off and threw it away, saving the skimmed milk for the pigs, then bought his butter?" I remember one time a man in the audience spoke right out and said, "Why he would be a fool." Well, how much different is it to save the solid manure, on a leaky floor, and let the liquid, which is worth from two to three times as much per pound for feeding crops, go to waste, and then buy back in bags the very identical elements that you let go down into the earth under the stable? Our best farmers are not doing this way any more. Slowly but surely the cement floor, that saves all, is the interest the progressive farmers have in this matter. This very morning I received a letter from T. J. Downs, Fredanthropic women are giving up their own When we came to Hope Farm we found ald hog pen about ten by twenty. The ericktown, Mo., in which he says: "I summer outings to take charge of schools want to congratulate the P. F. on the good in some of the ward schoolhouses for the thought there might be two or three drain tiles are on the farm now, and they are going into the drains this spring. A

er than ordinary manure. I believe it cement floor is coming, and other improve-worth \$25 at least. Getting so much ments, as I am able to make them." Thank ments, as I am able to make them." Thank you, friend Downs; such letters encourage shut one eye and look at the two us. Now is the time to tear out any old leaky plank floor and fill up with earth, if necessary, and lay a good cement floor. If done soon now, you can use common cement and it will have time to get dry d only get them out and aim them and hard before the floor is needed in the What an awful mistake we fall. If you use the stable to milk in you can lay a cement floor in one-half this spring and the other half next year. Then you can turn in half of your cows to milk at once. Where any filling is done, be sure and have it well settled before laying the cement.-Rural New Yorker.

#### Not far Wrong.

School Examiner-What is the meaning of false doctrine? Schoolboy-Please, sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to people who are sick.-Tit-Bits.

#### Not a Bargain.

"How much will you charge for marrying us, 'Squire?" asked the stalwart bridegroom, painfully conscious of his new suit of ready-made clothing. "I am entitled by law to a fee of \$2."

replied the justice of the peace. "Perhaps, Alfred," timidly suggested the blushing bride, "we might get it done somewhere else for \$1.98."-Chicago Tri-

#### Care of the Moments.

In order to achieve some good work which you have much at heart, you may not be able to secure an entire week, or even an uninterrupted day. But try what you can make of the broken fragments of time. Clean up its golden dust,-those raspings and parings of precious duration those leavings of the days and remnants of hours, which may soon sweep out into the waste of existence. And thus, if you be frugal, and hoard up odd minutes and half-hours, and unexpected holidays-your gleanings may eke out a long and useful life, and you may die at last, richer in existence than multitudes whose time is all their own. That which some men waste in superfluous slumber, and idle visits, and desultory application, were it all redeemed, would give them wealth of undertakings for which they deem a less worried life than theirs essential.-Hamil-

### The Noonday Meal.

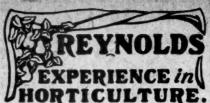
At least three days in the week a boiled dinner" greeted the men when they the time is coming when the agriculturist, came in for the noonday meal. Let us see exactly how it was prepared. "If it was to be a boiled dinner, grandmother and they made sure that the fire was good and steady. Then the great dinner pot was know more of man and the Creator of all. hung on the crane and filled half full of cold water. Into this was plumped a big piece of corned beef and another of fat pork. At 9 o'clock gr'mother would lift the cover, and if the kettle was boiling, would place the pudding pot beside the beef and pork. At the same time Polly would bring the beets and go back to the work of scraping, peeling and washing the other vegetables. At half-past 10 the cabbage went in, at 11 the carrots and turnips, at half-past 11 parsnips and potatoes. Then quarters of squash were laid on the top and the dinner was under way. The great, square table was next pulled out, covered with a plain homespun cloth, and the pewter plates and mugs, the steel knives and two-tined forks laid for ten people. At the corners were placed huge plates of 'rye and ingen' bread, pats of butter, also pickled cucumbers, cabbage or mangols, and pitchers filled with cider and beer."

In Deerfield the conch shell and the nerhorn were unnecessary, for as the sun reached high noon the old sexton rang a general invitation to stop work and go me to dinner. At this signal the general pewter platter would be placed in the center of the table. The beef and pork half hidden in the substantial garnish of crimson beets, white potatoes, thick, moist slices of pinkish turnips, golden carrots and yellow parsnips, with here and there squash and cabbage followed. The last thing on the table was the huge, smoking red-brown Indian pudding, and when the clattering of chairs had subsided-it was to the pudding they were first served, each receiving a generous slice to be eaten with butter and West India molasses. Then grandfather carved the meat and everybody helped himself, pouring on plenty of

It may be hard to say the right thing in the right place, but it is far more diffi-cult still to leave unsaid the wrong thing

### at the tempting moment.

fies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, The Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. years' standing. To make the matter sure,



Nature Studies.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Within a few years there has developed among the educators of youth a decided conviction of the importance of nature taking the place of the old wasteful plank studies. Such studies are being introduced floor. Almost daily we get letters showing into our free schools, our kindergartens work it is doing. Several thousand feet of instruction and amusement of poor children. There is little doubt that the mass of mankind are woefully ignorant of the earth from which they issued, the constituent of their own bodies, the revelation of its Creator and the medium through which their minds are developed. They are also grossly ignorant of the veg etable and animal products of the earth and the study of nature should be the groundwork of all systems of education as it is the alphabet of all knowledge. How many farmers who have spent more than half a century tilling the soil can name its constituents, the plants, shrubs and trees, growing wild, the weeds that infest their farms, robbing of nutriment the beneficent products which they are trying to grow, all the beautiful wild flowers that spring up in their fields, their fence corners and in their woodlands, or the insects which fly around them in the air, crawl over the earth or burrow into it and destroy its vegetation? How many know what insects are their friends and what are their enemies that they may spare, encourage, preserve the former and destroy the latter. It is but a few years since one of our greatest scientists (Darwin) discovered the great service to mankind rendered by the common earthworm, or angle-worm, in digesting, mixing and fining the constituents of the soil, preparing it to be taken up by the roots of plants and converted into vegetable organisms? How many farmers know how plants grow, how they appropriate and digest their food and deposit it where most needed, or have observed the difference in the growth of a stalk of Indian corn from that of a young tree or shrub, or most of the herbs; in the corn-stalk the wood is made up of separate threads, scattered here and there through the whole diameter of the stem. Palm trees grow in this way. In most of our trees and plants the wood is greenish white flowers, very effective. A all collected to form a layer of wood, between a central cellular part which has none in it-the pith-and an outer cellular part-the bark. The first are called endogenous stems, the latter exogenous stems. I recollect once having a dispute with some farmers about the way a tree grows. They thought it rises up from the

surface of the earth so that a nail driven

into the tree just above the ground would,

in a few years, be way above our reach.

After explaining to them the true theory

of growth, I called their attention to a

gate hung upon a live tree for a post. To our knowledge it had been hung many

years and the tree had made a large

growth but it had not raised the gate

from the ground and the dogs on which

the hinges were hung were no higher than

fore. Farmers past middle age have a valid excuse for their ignorance of nature for in their youth there were no competent teachers of nature studies, the earth was full of undiscovered secrets. During the last half-century great progress has been made in the study of nature and I think whether cultivating a large farm, or the horticulturist, cultivating a garden or an orchard, will learn all about the composimate with nature and will thus come to Therefore, I welcome this new born zeal among educators of youth to teach nature and trust that the time is coming when parents shall be able to teach their children, almost from the cradle, many of the secrets of nature; teach them to understand the processes, the laws of nature, thus opening up to infant minds knowledge in its most simple, most easily com-prehended forms. It is the most natural thing in the world for a child to go to its parents for an explanation of phenomena and occurrences in the world around them and from lack of ability in the parents to afford an explanation they often give erro neous answers, thereby sowing the seed of error in the infant mind. If they are ignorant of the true answers they should onfess their ignorance and not mislead the child. If the time ever arrives when children are early trained to familiarity with nature and organic life, both vegetable and animal, cultivation of the soil, production of grain, fruits and vegetable will be a much pleasanter pursuit than it has been in the past, for the mind will be fully exercised, as well as the body and it is always a pleasure to reveal mental con-

#### ception in material forms. THE BACKWARD SPRING.

During the protracted rains of the lat ter part of May agriculturists and horticulturists began to grow uneasy for fear that the promise of seed-time and harvests would not be fulfilled this year. Although fruit trees blossomed at about the of the apple crop, as it did in 1894. Such clearing on the 2nd of June, but at that failure to the presence of fungus on the fruit stems (peduncles) absorbing the juice being unable to lie down night or day. in the stems, preventing the nutrition of J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., some orchards of spraying a portion of writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty the trees, thoroughly, with Bordeaux mixture and the trees that were sprayed held these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the B. Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, are sending out large cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufference from Hay.

of April. May was a very favorable month for the growth of strawberry plants and the setting of the fruit, especially where the blossoms were perfect, or where va-rieties with perfect blossoms were plentifully distributed through the plantation so as to insure pollination. A few days will show whether the crop is large or

small. It is a little curious, this tendency to protracted rains the latter part of May and I have seen no satisfactory explanation of it. Sixty-five years ago the first day of June I landed, with my father's family, from the Eric Canal in the vil-lage of Palmyra, Wayne Co. It was a bright, lovely morning, all the more appreciated because during the seven days that we had ridden on a line boat, from Albany, it had rained every day. More than forty years ago it was a proverb among New York merchants that when Friends gathered in their yearly meeting, the last week in May, it was sure to bring rain and I can recall many springs when the last half of May was very wet.

SOME FINE FLOWERING SHRUBS

IN HIGHLAND PARK. The sun came out on the afternoon o the 23rd of May and I directed my steps owards Highland Park, for my first visit of the season, to see what nature was do-ing there. The grass and tender leaves ooked very fresh and green, after several rainy days and I think there were more people there than I had ever seen before at any one time. The people of Rochester are beginning to appreciate this beautifu park. The tulips were in full bloom and there are a great many and many charming varieties around the pavilion and in different parts of the park. A bed of the parrot tulip made a very attractive show. A large plot of Judas tree, or Red Bud was just dropping its reddish purple flowers and a few were still covered with their attractive blossoms. They are becoming somewhat freely diffused among the grounds of city residences. Some specimens of the Japanese Crab

Apple (Pyrus floribundi) were a mass of white bloom, tinged with pink. In one specimen the pink predominated and made splendid show. The common crab apple is a very profuse bloomer but cannot equal the Japanese species.

A plot of the Siberian Pea Tree (Cara-

gana) was just beginning to blossom and the greenness of its foliage and its yellow, pea-shaped flowers were very beautiful. It s more a shrub than tree.

A plot of Wistaria in full bloom on the top of the sidehill, above the path, although untrained, was very attractive. Spiraea Niconderti, one of the numerou varieties of that shrub in bloom, was with a very great profusion of leaved spiraea, commonly known as the "Bridal Wreath" could be seen from many parts of the park and attracted a great deat of attention.

A large plot of Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush) not far from the last named, was a close rival, when seen from a distance, but less prolific in bloom when closely viewed. Its large, white flowers were very fine. Kerria Japonica formed another consid-

erable group. There are a number of varieties, with deep yellow flowers, single and double. The latter are round yellow

The Calycanthus, Caroline Allspice or Sweet Scented Shrub diffused its delicious fragrance around it.

when they were driven in, many years be-Lilacs. The Syringa, or Lilacs were in fresher, fuller bloom than I ever chanced to see them before. From nearly one hundred varieties on the ground I noted the following as especially meritorious: Leon Simon, La tour de Auvergue, Croix de Broby, Conseilleur Heyder, Gloire de Lor-raine, President Massart, Camille de Ro-han, Ville de Troyes, L'rince of Wales, Ludwig Spaeth, Eckenholer, Persian, Flora bicolor, Louis Von Houtti, of the various shades of purple, or lilac color. and Maria Legraye, Alba Pyramidalis one of the girls would set about it as soon tion of the soil, the forces of nature and and Princess Alexandra of the white. Orlard, will learn all about the composition of the soil, the forces of nature and how plants grow, will become more intidinarily the greater portion of the shrubs many places. The limestone is commonly in the park are in bloom about the time I visited it, but this year was backward and the greatest profusion of flowers were

### His Voiceless Grief.

probably a week or ten days later.

Tillets-"Tyrder looked very sad when he heard that telephoning across the ocean possible." Crustham-"I suppose he did, poor fel low. It will be an unhappy day for him when he cannot get beyond the reach of

his wife's voice."-Harper's Bazar. Pat and His Father.

Judge: "Pat," said a stranger to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning." "Indade, and Oi am, sor. It's a family

trait. Oi'm thinking." "Then your father was an early riser.

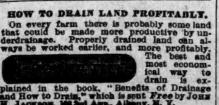
"Me father, is it? He roises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the mornin'."

### Do Not Slouch.

Erectness of bearing has a moral and mental as well as a physical effect. When a mind is alert, the head goes up and the shoulders are squared. So also when the spirits are high and the heart is full of usual time, from the fourth to the fif-teenth of May and the weather appeared solutely demands that we should not stoop. quite favorable for pollination, during the If we lean forward we contract the chest, latter half of May it rained every day but and the lungs have not wholesome full one and continued raining until the third play. When we start out to do anything of June. The rains were light in Roch- that is brave and noble we do not slouch; cider vinegar and homemade mustard to stimulate digestion.—Springfield Republi- only 3.06 inches—.06 of an inch below the straight in the face, and go at it with high average for May for thirty-one years-yet head and shoulders back. That is the the earth was kept too wet for working way soldiers march; that is the way the heavy land and the first of June found but bridegroom leaves the church when the little corn planted in Monroe County, and solemn words have been said and he goes I feared might result in the destruction out into the world to meet the sweet responsibilities of life.

weather is favorable to the growth of fungus. The rainfall in May, 1894, amounted to 6.87 inches. It rained on twenty days, dicates decadence and is evidence of inca-Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep failure to the presence of function of the congruence of function and the congruence of fu pacity. One dandy in this business world who slouches through life is a severe trial to men who must be thrown with him; in the stems, preventing the nutrition of how women can put up with him is one the fruit. Experiments were made in of those inexplicable things past finding out.

> The laundryman, to a certain extent, is in the iron business.



### Just You and Me.

For you and me a happy lot Had been some little house, a plot Of pleasant flowers, and a wall Where vines should grow, and lizards craw When summer suns beat down full hot.

There had we lived, and never sought To see beyond, and sighed for naught; No need of noble house nor hall For you and me.

If now beyond or crib or cot Our house be grown—sure, I know not Why griefs should grow, or pleasures pall, Because the root-tree is so tall, Or hearts became fess warm, God wot, For you and me!

—Alexander Blair Thaw, this State. Courage.

## Diffydent-Well, old man, I have at last

summoned enough courage to propose to Miss Spinster, who lives next door. Negley-Good! And are you going to be married? Diffydent-O, I can't tell that; you she hasn't answered my letter yet.-Ohio

State Journal.

### You Will Never Be Sorry

For living a pure life. For doing your level best. For looking before leaping. For being kind to the poor. For hearing before judging. For thinking before speaking. For harboring clean thoughts.

For standing by your principles

For stopping your ears to gossip. For being generous to an enemy. For being courteous to all. For asking pardon when in error. For being honest in business dealings.

For giving an unfortunate person a lift.

For promptness in keeping your prom

For putting the best meaning on the acts of others.-Sunday-School Advocate.

### Country's Progress.

Major-General Joseph Wheeler sponded to the toast, "Progress of Our Country During the Last Third of a Cen-

tury. "The wonderful progress of our country during the last half century has caused the world to stand aghast and gaze upon us with wonder and astonishment. It is not extravagant to say that its percentage of growth during that period is greater than that experienced by the rest of the world during any ten centuries prior to that time. Our population has increased almost four-fold, and our domain has expanded so that when it is midday in New York it is midnight in that part of our country lying in the far-off Eastern Hemsphere. Our wealth, which was \$7,135, 180,228 in 1850 now far exceeds \$100,000, 000,000, and the greater part of this marvelous increase has been created by the wonderful development of the last few years, the estimates of the increase during the single year just closed exceeding in amount the total wealth of our country

fifty years ago.
"In other words our added wealth dur ing the single year is greater than the amount accumulated by the brain and labor of the ten generations of Americans who peopled this country and controlled its destiny prior to 1850.

#### Views About Orchard Cultivation.

The subject of orchard treatment is on having advocates for and against cultivation. It is largely a matter of soil characteristics. The slope and depth of soil must be considered. Where a soil is but fifteen inches deep, underlaid by hardpan or bedrock, there is not much chance to hold fertility and moisture. If the depth is thirty inches or more, the holding capacity is largely increased. The soils of the Devonian and the Si-

deep, the granite and mica schists rich in potash, and the drift formation various depths, but in many sections deep and rich in fertility, so that trees will usually be thrifty and productive, regardless of treatment. If an orchard is on .. slope where a cultivated soil washes badly, it would not be advisable to follow clean cultivation or Christianity. The one is suggestion altogether. Surface manuring might be practised to maintain sufficient fertility for the trees to make an annual growth of eight to twelve inches.

The difference in growth and productive ness is largely in favor of manure and cultivation. On rather poor soil I have trees twenty-two years old as large and more productive than others nearby more than orty years old, not so well cared for.

It may also be questioned whether o not rapid growth of fruit under cultivation hastens maturity, so that it is more liable to drop early, or necessitate earlier pick ing than where the trees are not stimulated by cultivation. There is no doubt but that fruit produced by cultivation and fertilization is finer in appeaarnce and of better quality than that produced by the common practice of giving trees little or no care.-W. H. Stout, in American Agri-

### How to Mend Things.

Broken glass, china, bric-a-brac and pic ture frames, not to name casts, require each a different cement-in fact, severa different cements. Glass may be beautifully mended, to look at, but seldom so as to be safely used. For clear glass the best cement is isinglass dissolved in gin. Put two ounces of isinglass in a clean, wide-mouthed bottle, add half a pint of gin, and set in the sun until dissolved. Shake well every day, and before using strain through double lawn, squeezing very lightly. Spread a white cloth over the mending table and supply it with plenty of clean

linen rags, strong rubber bands and nar row white tape, also a basin of tepid water, and a clean, soft towel. Wash the broken glass very clean, especially along the break, but take care not to chip it further. Wet both broken edges wel with the glue, using a camel's hair pencil. Fit the break to a nicety, then slip on rubher hands length and crosswise, every way they will hold. If they will not hold true, as upon a stemmed thing, a vase, or jug or scent bottle, string half a dozen bande of the same size and strength upon a bit of tape, and tie the tape about neck of base before beginning the glueing. After the parts are joined slip another tape through the same bands and tie it up above the fracture, thus with all their strength the bands pull the break together. The bands can be used thus on casts of china-in fact, to hold together anything mendable. In glass mending the greater the pressure the better-if only it stop Broadway, New York, to make it known, are sending out large cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Hayfever or Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send fry-six degrees, one degree below the average for thirty-one years, but there you nothing, and you should surely try it.

HOW TO DRAIN LAND PROFITABLY.

On every farm there is probably some land that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land oan all orchards in Western New York are not very white with apple blossoms. May was a cool month, the mean temperature being fifty-six degrees, one degree below the average for thirty-one years, but there was not a large promise of fruit in this vicinity before the rain. This is not a Baldwin year and when Baldwins fail orchards in Western New York are not very white with apple blossoms. May was a cool month, the mean temperature being fifty-six degrees, one degree below the average for thirty-one years, but there was not a large promise of fruit in this vicinity before the rain. This is not that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land oan all orchards in Western New York are not very white with apple blossoms. May was a cool month, the mean temperature being fifty-six degrees, one degree below the average for thirty-one years, but there was not a large promise of fruit in this vicinity before the rain. This is not that could be made more productive by underdrainage. Properly drained land oan all the tost of the other, the break should be hardly visually and more profitably.

The best and more profitably.

The best and the visual that could be made on the touch of the touch of the touch of the touch of the could be made on the short of the breaking point. Properly

bear to have any sort of liquid left stand-ing in it, nor to be washed beyond a quick rinsing in tepid water. In wiping it always use a very soft towel, and pat the vessel dry, with due regard for its in-

Mend a lamp loose in the collar with sifted plaster of Paris mixed to a very soft paste with beaten white of an egg. Dr. Slocum's New Discoveries Have everything ready before wetting up the plaster and work quickly so it may set in place. With several lamps to mend wet enough plaster for one at a time. It takes less than five minutes to set, and is utterly worthless if one tries working it over. Metal work apart from the glass needs the soldering iron. Dust the break well with powdered rosin, tie the parts firmly together, lay the stick of solder above the gether, lay the stick of solder above the break and fetch the iron down on it lightly, FREE TO YOU. but firmly. When the solder cools remove the melted rosin with a cloth dipped in

alcohol. Since breakables have so malicious and all diseases of the head, lungs and bronchashion they cannot possibly stand upright one needs a sand box. It is only a box of handy size with eight inches of clean, coarse sand in the bottom. Along with coarse sand in the bottom. Along with it there should be some small leaden it there should be some small leaden weights, with rings cast in them, running comes from leading citizens in such a way from an ounce to a quarter pound. Two of each weight are needed. In use, tapes

The state of the state are tied in the rings, and the pair of ER who suffers owes a duty to health and weights swung outside the edges of the posterity, the performance of which means a box, so as to press in place the upper part of a broken thing to which the tapes have

Set broken platters on edge in the sand box, with the break up. The sand will hold them firm, and the broken bit can be slapped on. It is the same with plates and saucers. None of these commonly requires weighting. But very fine pieces where invisible seam is wanted should be held firm until partly set, then have the pair of heaviest weights accurately balanced across the broken piece. The weights are also very useful to prop and stay topheavy articles, and balance them so they shall not get out of kilter. A cup broken, as is so common with them, can have the tape passed around it, crossing inside the handle, then be set firmly in the sand, face down, and be held by the hanging weights

pulling one against the other.

The most dependable cement for china is pure white lead, ground in linseed oil, so thick it will barely spread smoothly with a knife. Given time enough to harden, some three months, it makes a seam practically indestructible. The objection to it is that it always shows in a staring white line. A better cement for fine china is white of egg and plaster. Sift the plaster three times, and tie a generous pinch of it loosely in mosquito netting. Then beat the egg until it will stick to the platter. Have the broken egg very clean, cover the properties of the control of the pulling one against the other. both with the beaten egg, dust well with the plaster, fit together at once, tie, using rubber bands, if possible, wrap loosely in very soft tisue paper and bury head and ears in the sand box, taking care that the break lies so that the sand will hold it together. Leave in the box twenty-four hours. After a week the superfluous plaster may be gently scraped away.

### Failed.

It is said that a young officer at the front recently wrote to his father: Father-Kindly send me fifty pounds at once; lost another leg in a stiff engage-ment, and am in hospital without means." The answer was: "My Dear Son-As this is the fourth leg you have lost, accord ing to your letters, you ought to be accus-tomed to it by this time. Try and wobble along on any others you may have left,"

### Higher Criticism.

A subscriber asks: 1. What is the difference between Christian Science and Mind Science? 2. What is meant by

Reply: 1. The difference between tweedledge and tweedledge. Both profess to be able to cure disease without the state of t able to cure disease without the use of drugs or other physical agents, by the power of mind over body; only that the former, organized into a sect, is masquerading under the name of Christ. Neither of these methods is recognized by science plus absurdity; the other, suggestion plus metaphysical fog. 2. The scientific investigation of literary documents, to discover their origin, history, authenticity and lit-

erary form. The term is most familiarly employed, however, in recent Biblical stud es. When thus applied it is an attempt to discover when the various books of the Bible were originated; whether they were written by the authors to whom they are popularly assigned; of what materials they are composed; whether they are self-con-

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separator look "Business Dairying" & cat. 231 free, W.Chester, F

PROMPT, Reliable, Responsible, Commis-ion Merchants. Batterson & Co., Buffalo.

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Praised Everywhere.

Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Weak Lungs Cured by His Marvelous Treatment.

Dr. Slocum's success in curing consumption

speedy trial of Dr. Slocum's four prepara-tions, which are free on request. Every weak and emaclated person needs the Skeum System to strengthen and produce flesh. Every hollow-chested and weak-lunged suf-

ferer needs it to fortify against the changeable weather.

Every one with catarrh, a stubborn cough or cold needs it to render the system proof against bacilli infection.

Grove Park, Alachua Co., Fla.
Dr. T. A. Slocum: Oct. 19, 1900.
Dear Sir—I received your letter, also the remedies that you sent at my request. The pain in my chest has vanished and I am feeling a great deal stronger than before. I shall recommend your remedies to all in my town who are suffering from consumption or any disorder of the throat, chest and lungs. Thanking you very kindly for what you have done for me, I remain,
Yours respectfully, M. T. Booker.

### WRITE NOW.

If you want to get well quickly, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, 96 and 98 Pine Street, New York, giving your full address, and he will at once send you the full free course treatment fresh from his great laboratories. Remember, he charges you nothing for the treatment, and only asks your commendation to others after being cured. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower when writing the Doctor.

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi—Specially Adapted to the Raising of COTTON. CORN. CATTLE AND HOGS.

Write for Pamphiets and Maps.

E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, Central Station, Park Row, Room 180, CHICAGO, ILL. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SELIP Is a Safe and Positive Cure for the PILES This remedy is guaranteed to cure any case. One month's treatment sent in plain wrapper for \$1.00.

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Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. FAT FOLKS reduced 15 pounds a menth. Safe and Sure. Send 4 cents for sample bez, cis. Hall CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 164 St. Louis, Ma.

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To show above the unwasted s
In their glory. Oh, thou Go
Grant me some smaller grace
these:

We can read of somebody

slightest thrill of pleasure;

to ourself, "Umph! perhaps

Warner, in Journal

Way down deep in our utn

have a feeling of incredulity

we could have done much be

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either personally or by repu

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delight. We are thoroughly

and we can sympathize. V

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et finished. Good gracious

What a glorious feeling of

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ame boat with ourselves. It

misery loves company," an

only glad of the company

pany that will help keep of

We cannot grow lonely or

n such a cheerful crowd, an

believe it is rather enjoyab

mixed with our sympath

contented and happy

nch pattence as a bla

-Elizabeth Barret

More Mistake

A MONTHLY JOURNAL. ted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry an Household. CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

Prof H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manage Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Free Office, corner South and Highland Aves.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1901.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWEN is larger than that of any other horti-cultural paper published in America.



Do It Now.

Almost all fruit trees, particularly orch ards that have been fecently pruned, will at this date have numerous new shoots appearing upon the lower parts of the pranches, and sometimes upon the trunks. If these suckers are allowed to grow they will disfigure the trees and interfere with their productiveness. At this moment these new green shoots may be rubbed off with the fingers, or easily pulled off, and by doing this work now much labor may be saved. If the shoots are allowed to grow until fall, they will have to be removed with a saw, but the saw will not cut clos enough to remove the lower buds, which vill start to grow again another season A few minutes work now will remove all of these green shoots, the labor required not being one-tenth of that which will be necessary to cut off the shoots in the fall. and the work can be more efficiently done

### Those Peach Trees are Dead.

"I set out quite a lot of trees and plants on my place this spring and all are alive but those two peach trees and they are dead," remarked a man to me yesterday, May 24th.
"What makes you think the trees are dead?" I asked.

Why, they haven't leaved out." "Do the trees look fresh and plump?" "Yes, they look all right, but no leaves

have appeared.' 'Do not be a bit alarmed, my friend. These trees will throw out leaves yet and will make a good growth before autumn if you give them good cultivation and cut back the heads now severely, removing nearly all the branches.'

The above conversation gives an ide of the expectations of inexperienced plant-These good people expect that newly planted trees and plants will start into growth at once. If they do not rapidly leave out they become discouraged and assume that the plants or trees have given up the ghost. This is an error. Please have patience. Why, I have planted blackberry plants that did not start to grow for than a month after they were planted. I once purchased six rose bushes, and when they came I found the roots apparently dead, since the outer bark was dark colored and dead. I had no hope that these bushes would grow, but carefully set them out in the garden in nice loose and to my astonishment a month later I found them all growing nicely, new roots having been sent out through the dead bark of apparently dead roots. I have known pear and apple trees which have been exposed for some time, to be planted, and remain without leaves, showing no signs of life for six weeks, and then starting into a good, vigorous growth.

### Change Not Always Desirable,

Two of the mer who have been at work on our fruit farm for many years were induced last spring by a tempting offer to leave us. A Rochester man having a large in a somewhat southern locality induced these men to move away in order to work his farm. Yesterday I was at our farm and to my surprise found that one of these men had returned to us. He says he was very much dissatisfied with the country to which he moved, the locality I do not mention, fearing I may offend ome of our readers who live there. reports that the inhabitants of that State all seem to be very poor, hence there is a or market for products of the farm or garden, and labor of all kinds is very poor-The land is not fertile, and in idition to other misfortunes, the long summers are excessively hot, especially om June to September. He says the Northern men cannot possibly stand the eat there in midday, and yet this State was not very far south. This man said that he was compelled to seek work in order to get money enough to return with, and that he had difficulty in finding work. He had to walk daily several miles to a saw mill, receiving only 75 cents a day for his work; servant girls in that locality get only \$1.00 a week. He reports that his friend who went with him to this new locality, still remains there, but he thinks that this companion would also return

North had he the necessary funds to bring him safely back. The experience of these men teaches a lesson that I have often tried to teach in Green's Fruit Grower, and that is, that moves to new localities, new soils, new climates, new neighborh are often disastrous and unsatisfactory and yet the man who contemplates such change is led to expect great things by the persons who desire his services or who desire to sell land or interest them in land in other localities. Thousands of people are annually misled into selling their order to move into new localities, often great distances, where they find the soil, climate and surroundings entirely genial.

In the case of single men such moves as these may not be serious, but where a poor man has to move his family, the mis fortune is certainly to be greatly since this poor man may be tied like bondman to the new locality, not having money to enable him to retur sufficient with his family.

#### Improvement of Back Yards.

Much has been done during the past fev years in the way of improving the bac yards of city homes. Ordinarily such back yards are cumbered with refuse, are unsightly and in a condition to cause owner to blush should they be inspected by a committee of his nearest friends. - It has occurred to some one that the back yard of the city house and lot may be made a thing of beauty. The garbage may be dis posed of daily, the out-buildings be re moved, the ground graded and seeded to grass, or made into flower beds. Unsightly objects in the rear, such as other out buildings backing up toward your lot, may be hidden from sight by planting popla or other quick growing trees, also by train ing grape vines or ornamental vines upor high trellises. There are many back yard of farm houses that might be greatly improved, as well as city homes. Clear these back yards. Seed them down Clear up grass and keep grass mowed. Make flower bed there, and plant quick growing trees to shut out views of unsightly build

#### Prof. Van Deman Aiding Visitor at the Pan-American Exposition.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, our associate editor, writes us that he will be glad to assist fruit growers and their friends who may be visiting Buffalo, N. Y., this summer, in securing lodging and board at con venient distances from the Exposition buildings. Desiring to be of assistance to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, Prof. Van Deman will be well supplied with the addresses of numerous private homes and other places where board and rooms, or board without rooms, may be secured as various prices, from the lowest to the highest. Prof. Van Deman is now boarding at No. 8 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y. where letters will reach him. If you de sire to apply be sure and enclose a two cent stamp. At the Exposition ground Prof. Van Deman can be found at the Horticultural building. It will be a pleas ure for Prof. Van Deman to show Green' Fruit Grower readers all courtesies sible. He writes us recently that the fruit display is fine, but that it will soon be bet ter, referring perhaps to the display of strawberries which will soon be spread upon the tables.

### Fruit and Flower Missionary.

There are many things that this work needs. It needs more flowers and more fruit, more lovers of flowers and fruits Those who live among beautiful garden and parks, and in localities where orch ards, vineyards and berry fields abound have an idea that this is a mistake of ours, and that there are flowers and fruits enough. But if you will travel through the country, in almost any State or territory, you will find that on the average there is a great dearth of flowers and fruits. There are millions of homes in this beautiful land of ours where no flowthere is no tree or plant of any kind about the barren and forsaken looking home Surely there is need of missionary work in this vast field. Think for a moment of man and his wife raising a family of chil in a home which is not beautified of blest by a tree, a bush, or flowers. How blank and dreary those young lives must be! How great their loss may never be known. The beautiful things of this world accomplish much in building up character in men and women, boys and girls. order to love and appreciate beautiful ob jects we must have them continually be fore us. If we have never seen beautifu flowers or fruits, we have lost much in our education in the appreciation of the beautiful. Horticultural papers are mission aries, doing good work in interesting peo ple in planting and caring for flowers an fruits. Take away from the people of this country the influence of horticultural papers along this line during the past twenty years and the lack of interest in these af fairs would be alarming. There are many reasons why rural people should take a These publications are educational in more

### The Sun.

than one respect.

There are many things we can dispens with, but we could not get along withou the sun, and yet this friendly and helpfu globe is more than 90,000,000 miles away. Does it not seem strange that any object so far distant from us should be of any assistance whatever, and yet if the sun should stop shining for an hour we would all perish. Think of the amount of heat that the earth receives from the sun in a day or a year and then consider that the earth receives but a millionth part of the heat of the sun's rays, since this heat is being thrown off into space in every direction. Many attempts have been made to explain the source of the sun's heat, but no explanation is satisfactory. If the sur were covered with ten feet of coal and the coal was ignited, this vast amount would furnish the sun's heat but a few brief moments, therefore how is it possible to ex-plain how the sun has been able to supply heat for the past 100,000,000 years, more or less, without exhausting its supply? This question is beyond explanation, yet been noticed that the sun is being it has

reduced in size a trifle during each cer We are dependent upon the sun not only for life but for everything that we eat, wear or enjoy. There would be no coal in the mines, no forests upon the moun tains, no rivers, lakes, oceans, springs or rain, no winds, no clouds, no verdure, no flowers, no birds, no living creature upon the face of the earth were it not for the sun, but great as the sun is, it is not the only sun. There are myriads of other suns, doubtless as large and as influential as our sun. These other suns are so far away they appear to us as stars that twinkle dimly in the night. When we con-sider these things and the many other mysteries of astronomy, the human mind is almost palsied in its grapple with the inexplicable. How great must be the Creator of the sun and all the other heav enly globes.

The Value of Hen Manure.

R. J. Carey asks Green's Fruit Growe whether hen manure is equally as good as guano for flowers, and the best method of applying this fertilizer. Our reply is that hen manure is similar to guano, and is valuable for fertilizing the ground where owers are grown or where any plants are The danger in using this manure s, that when used fresh and unmixed with earth, it might burn the young plants, es-ectally if applied too freely. This manure hould be placed in layers in barrels as taken from the hen house, a layer a few inches deep, then a layer of earth, then more manure and more earth until the barrel is filled. After a few weeks manur thus layered will have become softene and by pouring the contents of the barrel apon the barn floor and thoroughly mixing t with the back of the hoe it will be prepared for application when needed. If the hen manure is allowed to become dry, it is almost impossible to pulverize it, therefore it should be first layered with noist earth in the barrel as above.

#### The Last Apple.

I have eaten my last apple this, the first day of June. I placed apples in cold storage last fall, where they kept in perfect condition. I have withdrawn the apples a fast as they have been sold, or as I required them for family use. The last barrel of Baldwins has been in my cellar for six weeks and has kept remarkably well, notwithstanding the fact that many people say that cold storage apples do not keep When at last these apples began to show indications of decay, I wrapped a basket of them in paper and laid them aside to be used last. This last basket I have been eating from for several days. To-day the last one has disappeared. shall greatly miss the apples, of which I am particularly fond, and which I find exceedingly healthful. I have eaten two every morning for breakfast and one or two at three or four o'clock in the after noon in connection with a raw egg. I have actually looked forward with sadness to the day when the last apple should disappear from my cellar, but am cheered some what by the fact, that my strawberry beds are exceedingly promising, and that the earliest berries will appear upon my table within a week or two. I could have kept another barrel of apples in cold storage in perfect condition up to this date, but there was such a demand for them at good prices that I allowed them to be sold. There no difficulty in keeping apples until straw perries appear in abundance in June.

#### Remove Unsightly Fences.

There are few methods of improving the farm home so effectually as the removal of old or unsightly fences. In New York State and most other States there are laws prohibiting the pasturing of animals on the highway, therefore there is but little need of fences in front of farmers' homes or along the highway. The removal of the fence between the house and the street will improve your place vastly more than you can imagine expensive. If not ornamental when new and recently painted, how great an eyesore it becomes when the paint has worn off, the gate is partly unhinged, and posts begin to sag toward different points of the has too small. By moving the front fence more than double the size of your vard since it then extends to the opposite side of the road. When we moved to ou first fruit farm our front yard was insignificant in size. We removed the old fence in front of this house and thus greatly in proved the appearance of the place. Our farms were incumbered with many miles of fencing when we purchased them, but since we had no need of these fences, not keeping much stock to run out to pasture, we removed almost everything in the way of interior fencing, leaving only the line fence. The removal of these fences has added much to the beauty of the farm. Not only this, but we have saved an an-\$100.00, for it must be remembered that it is expensive keeping farm fences in repair.

### Rotting of Bruised Apples.

During the past winter and spring up to June 1st, I have been eating apples that have been kept in cold storage. My attention has been called to the fact that rel which were bruised in pressing in the head, as is often done, have not in any instance begun to rot at or near the point where the apples are bruised. In fact it would seem as though bruises on the apple by the pressure of the head produced a corky substance beneath the skin which was not inclined to induce or to permit rot, but that the bruise was rather a preventive of rot than otherwise. The above experience suggested the idea of applying to the New York Experiment Station for light on this subject. The following is the reply from the Experiment

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The rotting of apples is caused by sev eral kinds of fungi. So long as the skin of the apple remains unbroken these rot fungi experience more or less difficulty in out if the skin is broken fungi of all kinds find entrance easy and rotting soon begin at the point of injury. When an apple i bruised the skin is likely to be broken; therefore, bruises are conducive to rot. However, it is possible to bruise an apple without breaking its skin, and in such cases there is no more danger of rot than if the fruit were not bruised. When an ples are bruised in heading the barrel the bruising is brought about chiefly by simple pressure which oftentimes leaves the skin of the fruit unbroken. Consequently rot does not always follow such bruises -Yours truly, F. C. Stewart, Botanist,

### Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. Destroying Bed Bugs.

I have owned tenement houses that were infested with this insect, therefore have had experience in their extermination There is no use in making a half way fight with bed bugs. My experience has been that all furniture and carpets should be removed from the rooms and a thor ough fight begun and kept up to the finish With good insect powder I have caused the rooms to be flooded, forcing the powder into every crack and crevice until the air is filled with the powder and then closed up the room tightly, thus destroying all the insects. The bed and bedding mus be thoroughly looked after. After you have treated the bedstead with the in apply a coat of varnish both inside and out, covering every portion of every stick and slat. I recently conferred with a man who makes it his business to exterminate bugs from the tenements in large s. He tells me that he uses liquid kilmite, which he can buy at most drug He buys it by the gallon and uses one half gallon in a large room. He says it will not injure the bed nor even lace

is furnished. He squirts the liquid be and crevice freely and has great in destroying every insect. I have this kilmite and suspect it is nothing more or less than benzine in which a small amount of corrosive sublimate is thor ly mixed. The benzine quickly evaporates and its effectiveness depends largely upon

the distribution of the corrosive sublimate.

If rooms that are infested are papered I remove the paper after applying son and re-paper and re-paint the rooms. If badly infested I paint floors also. Our readers may rest assured that bed bugs can be destroyed utterly and no should give up the fight until he has been entirely successful.

#### New York State and Its Canal.

The paragraph below from the Rural New Yorker is just the doctrine that Green's Fruit Grower has been preaching, and we gladly republish it. too much politics mixed up with the proposed Erie Canal enlargement or im-"The New York Legislature has finally killed the proposition to spend \$26,000,000 for improving the Erie Canal. I'wo classes of citizens combined to defeat this measure—the farmers, who do not want any money spent on the canal, and city people who want a great deal more than the bill called for. The State Grange and other agricultural organizations took strong grounds against any appropriation. The farmer can see no benefit to agriculture from any canal, for it will simply aid in bringing western food products into the territory properly fed from their own farms. The New York City commercial associations want a great barge which would cost the people of the State \$100,000,000, more or less. It seems like an outrage to saddle this tremendous expense upon the State when the benefit if any would go to New York City and the western shippers. If such a canal is built it should be a National ditch-the expense borne by the entire country.'

#### More Charity Needed.

Most people think they need more in order to be prosperous and noney happy, but in fact what we all need more than money is charity. If we can over look or forgive offenses or injuries done us we shall add not only to the happiness and welfare of others but to our own happiness and welfare. How many hon have been broken up and the husband and wife separated, whereas if a little charity had been exercised by either the husband or wife, or by both, a long and contented period of married life might have resulted. Think of a home being broken up, husband and wife separated, with children never thereafter having a home. If there s any method of preventing such a catastrophe as the division or abandonment of ome, it is cheap at any price.

Can we reasonably expect perfection others, when we know that we ourselves are imperfect? Should we not be prepared to expect lapses from the path of recti tude on the part of any of those associated with us, whether they be in our home as wife, husband or children, or as friends or associates, neighbors, etc., and yet how fence is in itself attractive, no matter how many husbands have cast off their wives, how many wives have cast off their husow many parents have cast off their children, for offenses that should have been forgiven. The Great Teacher taught the world charity, but the compass. Most farmers' front yards are world has been slow to learn that charity is a blessing to those who possess charity and are forgiving, as well as to those who receive charity and are forgiven.

### Why Don't the Hens Lay?

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Groves asks Green's Fruit Grower why her hens do not lay. Possibly her hens are very old and should he killed and sold to the butcher, or eaten and their places supplied with pullets which always lay more freely than old hens. Or possibly she has a poor breed of birds, but usually mixed birds, such as many farmers have are good layers. I remember well the many hundred hens nich my father had upon the old homestead when I was a child. These birds were mongrels, and yet they laid abundantly. We children have often returned from the barn with a half bushel basket filled with eggs of all colors and sizes. Sometimes we were compelled to crawl under the floors of the barns where we could searcely squeeze our small bodies through, in order to find the nests, which, in such cases, were usually overflowing with eggs. Sometimes hens are fed too those apples on the top layer of the bar- much corn or other items that make them excessively fat, which does not incline them to lay many eggs. If hens are confined in close houses they will not lay as freely as they will if they are allowed the range of fields where they can gather insects and feed upon whatever they may find, thus securing ample fresh air exercise, which are as important to hens as to human beings. Or possibly the hens have learned to eat their eggs. I have known hens who were deprived of anima food, to eat every egg as fast as laid. a flock of hens has formed the habit eating their eggs, about the best thing to do is to kill them and start a new flock. since it is very difficult to break them of this habit. But hens that have the free dom of the fields do not as often eat their eggs as those that are confined.

### About Thinning Fruit.

This is the season of the year when fruit growers should be thinking and planning about thinning the fruit from their over-burdened peach, pear, apple and other fruit trees. Much has been written on this subject, and yet only a few of the better fruit growers have been induced to properly thin out the fruits of their orchards or vineyards. It requires considerable courage to pay men good wages for the purpose of spending days or weeks ting out superfluous fruit, and yet this ture of 500 pounds of fish scrap, 600 practice of thinning fruit is one of the pounds of acid phosphate, and 160 pounds greatest of all improved methods adapted in recent years by fruit growers. Peach in the spring of 1900 put on the same and plum generally demand thinning fruit more than other kinds. Peaches mand more thinning than plums on an as each of the other times. This spring average. The desirable results gained by thinning are: First, the life of the tree is prolonged and vigor increased by the thinning of the fruit, since an overbur dened tree can never be long-lived. ond, much larger, more beautiful and fine flavored fruit is secured by thinning. Third, the number of baskets secured from trees thinned, and the price received per basket, will be more than double that of fruit from trees that have been over burdened. There are many grape grower who cut the superfluous clusters from their and larger berries, which bring the highest prices. Fruit should be thinned as early as it is possible to ascertain with certainty how much fruit should be renoved. Usually such fruits as the peach plum, apple and pear should be thinned as soon, as perfected fruit has been developed upon the trees far enough to indi-cate that the fruit will not of its own weight fall from the trees. If you have not practiced thinning and have doubts on the question, you should experiment too had difficulties. We have taken the with a few trees and watch resul's care. Fruit Grower almost since its existence, on the question, you should experiment curtains, and can be used when the house fully

You may ride all day through the country without seeing one rural school-house the yard of which has been properly planted with shade trees or ornaments planted with anything, and as a result they have a dismal and forbidding look. There are few people who take any interest is the district school, either inside the building or outside. This is a mistake. Every parent should visit the school and manifest an interest in it. This will greatly encourage the teacher. If in addition to this the good people plant the yard with maples or elms, with groups of flowering plants along the borders, they will do much for the present as well as the coming gen eration. A Poor Argument. Last evening I heard a speech made by

man from California, who was very enthusiastic about that part of our great country, and advised Eastern people to visit California, assuring them that many would never return, since there were so many attractions there. In order to enlarge the attractions of California, this speaker mentioned the fact that not one tenth enough cars could be secured for shipping the large crop of oranges grown there this season. Therefore, as a result the orange growers were compelled, after having wrapped their oranges in paper, packed them in boxes, and delivered them to the railroad station, to draw them back upon their farms and spread tnem about upon the fields, where they were allowed fertility to the soil. I consider this a noon argument for the attractiveness of Caliornia, since most people who go there to live would have to earn their living, and this surely was a poor inducement for money makers in growing oranges, if they had to allow them to rot on the soil as stated. It might be a great inducement for Eastern people to go to California to live if oranges were selling at 50 cents apiece, since this would encourage the people with the hope that they could make a living in the land of their adoption.

#### Letter of Reply to an Experiment Station.

Dear Sir: You ask for my opinion in egard to the work of Experiment Staions. I look with much interest for the bulletins sent out by these stavarious tions, since I have for twenty years been preparing copy for farmers and fruitgrowers and should be in a position to know how material of this kind should be presented to them. I have learned that such material cannot be stated in terms too plain or too simple. I do not doubt that many bulletins are not fully comprehended by every reader. It is necessary that bulletins should be brief and it is best that they should be brief, but they should be exceedingly plain, so that the meaning can be easily understood. After reading buletins on subjects on which I am interested, I am always glad to find at the close summary. This summary in most cases made plainer than the bulletin itself which teaches that to be brief often means to be plain or to be easily understood. One reason why the summary makes better impression upon the mind is, that nore of it can be retained and the reader has the whole thing before him at a glance I should not object if the same bulletin repeated an important feature. I some times do this in my editorial work, feelng that some things cannot be too forcibly pressed upon the reader.

I have often seen tables of figures pubished by bulletins which I did not consider of much value since they were not easily understood. Illustrations in bulle tins tell the story briefly and explicitly For instance, in the last bulletin of the Cornell University on spraying are three illustrations of spraying outfits which I reproduced for the Fruit Grower. No amount of type would make such an impression upon the readers as these outline

### Too Much Fertility.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Will you kindly give me a little informaion and advice? I moved here in North Carolina from Illinois where I was engaged in general farming. I came here in he spring of 1899 and that summer cleared out some pine land and got ready six acres. In October of that year set out the six acres to strawberries of the Lady Thompson variety. Last year we got none worth mentioning. This year the plants were of good size and blossomed well and and quite a good lot of berries on them, but were very slow and late in ripening at the first and green. It seemed they would not get color, but when the warmer weather set in (which has been only a very few days) they then ripened very fast, but were so soft some rotted and they would not bear shipment, and from on third to one-half were entirely wasted. We picked them as clean as we could get the pickers to do it every day, but still there vas, as I told you, from a third to a halr soft and rotten, unfit for shipment. bad we had to pay for picking as well as the good, thus making, with the loss of berries and picking, a serious loss. berries would, I suppose, average over 200 bushels to the acre, good and bad, so you can readily see my loss. This is

my first year with berries. As I told you we came here in the spring of 1899. That summer we cleared and put the ground in as good order as could be with new pine land and I put 1,200 pounds of phosphate to the acre, and I was told, to take out the acid of the soil. This I sowed broadcast and worked it in the soil. Then in the fall before setting the plants I put under them a mixof muriate of potash to the acre. Then quantity again and again in the fall of 1900 I put on the same amount per acre of 1901 I put on 400 pounds of thirteen per cent. acid phosphate, 300 pounds of ten per cent. fish scrap, 160 pounds of muriste of potash and eighty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. kindly tell me what to do?

Is this the right thing; if not will you Does the liming of land have thing to do with the softening of the berries, as it is an alkali? If so, how long will it take for the enects of it to get exhausted? Does the nitrate of soda tend to soften the berries? What effect has the sh scrap on the berries? Please give me all the information you can on the fertiliz-ing and growing of the berries. I have made a sad mistake somewhere, but don't exactly know where, and one person will tell me one thing and another person another thing, and which must I believe? This is a nice climate here and I would like to stay here, but cannot unless I have

better success.

I have read your account of your first starting in the fruit business and find you before it emerged from a quarterly and

#### The School Yard.

I think if any one can give advice from actual experience you are the one to go to. Do strawberries run out like some other things and would it be better to make a change to some other kind? If so what kind would you advise? We wan an early and solid berry that will stand shipment; the early berry makes the oney here almost without exception. The Lady Thompson is raised here. good refrigerator service here; every car of berries nicely iced; eighteen cars were shipped from here Monday and nearly that many every day since and will be for some days to come. Enclosed is a little of the soil from a hill of the berries. Perhaps you can tell by that what is lacking and what is in excess. Please give as full as you can your opinion, either by your very next Fruit Grower. The land here is very poor. Some nearly all sand, that is the higher land; but the low land is like the soil I send you and every thing that is planted has to be fertilize Did I fertilize my berries too heavy? Ours s nearly level land, just enough fall that t carries off the water in the open ditches so that there is no standing water on the berries. I believe I have given you all the details I can to enable you to judge where the trouble lies. Thanking you in advance, I am, yours very truly-S. I.

> P. S.-Enclosed please find stamp .- S [. H. Reply: I have examined sample of soil that you sent. This soil appears to be very fertile naturally and since it is new soil but has not been cropped, I judge that it was rich enough before you applied any fertilizer. I do not doubt that you applied far more fertilizers than were required, and it is possible that this large supply of plant food was one reason why your strawberries did not do better. But it is possible that your soil is not naturally adapted to the strawberry. I should experiment in a small way, planting a bed without applying any fertilizers. Experinents by the acre are expensive, but by the dozen plants they are not expensive Therefore, any person starting in to grow strawberries or other fruits should first learn by planting in a small way whether their soil is adapted to these fruits .-Editor.

Chadbourn, N. C.

Hamand

#### When the Fruits Appear and the Best Time for Use.

Strawberries appear in market -arch 1st to July 1st, and are best for canning

in June. Cherries from May 1st to July 15th They are at their best in June. Currants from July 1st to August 15th They should not be used when overripe. Raspberries from June 1st to August 15th. They are best in July.

Huckleberries from June 15th tember 1st. Can them in July. Gooseberries from June 1st to They are best for use in July. Blackberries from June 15th to Augus 15th. Can in July, when prime. Apricots and plums appear in our man ket June 1st, coming in until October 1st,

Can in August and September. Peaches from July 1st to October 15th. Quinces September 1st to December 1st. Pears from July 1st to November 1st. Grapes from July 1st to December 1st. Rhubarb from May 1st to July 1st .-

#### Farm Journal Notes.

Don't begrudge robin a few cherries. No weeds are more injurious than neg Anybody can raise strawberries-with

spoon. Economy in youth means an easy chair n old age. An ounce of cultivation is worth a pound manure.

Berries well picked and packed are well ceived in market. Do not let the wheat and rye get dead ipe before harvesting. Even a nice, refined girl may have a rough chap on her hands. The devil owes much of his success to

the fact that he is always on hand. Do your pears crack? The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux mixture. Do it great trial for me, but as your correspondent says, how could I hire a man to run it, Just as like as not your lima bean poles are too long. It makes the vines tired to

climb so high. Spray the grafts just put in: often they to not start off well on account of fungi, which Bordeaux mixture will cure. Don't wait until your plants are badly njured by plant lice before applying the

kerosene emulsion or tobacco water To preserve raw fruits or vegetables in perfect condition, wrap' in tissue paper soaked in a solution of salicylic acid and dried. For late sugar corn for the table, plant

the last week of this month or in July up to the Fourth. Such late corn always meets a ready sale in market. Borers may now be hunted for. exuding at the root of peach trees is a sure sign of their presence. Dig them out with a knife, or kill them with a piece

Plenty of potash makes firm and sweet fruit. That is why the experienced recommend the liberal use of wood ashes, and of German potash salts in orchards and vineyards.

June is a good month to prune all orchard trees. The cuts will heal over better than when the pruning is done at any other time of year. So if you aid not trim last winter or early spring, do it now The best way to renovate an old orchard is to move it over to the other side of the farm and set out thrifty young trees. Grub out and burn up the old trees, clean up the old site and use it for a garden, field or pasture.

Prepare to plant beans or some hoed crops among the young trees. This will ensure good manuring and clean cultivation. Peas or buckwheat may grown in old orchards, the crop to be lowed under or "hogged" down. After a soaking rain hoe around

newly-set tree and mulch with strawy ma-

Should have been done in May, but not too late yet. This will prevent the roots from drying out during the summer, and give the tree a fine start the first year. This is important. Once a week is none too often to cultivate canteloups up to the time when the vines are ready to occupy the entire ground and fruit has begun to set. crop, like tomatoes, is much benefited by nitrate of soda. One ounce to the hill just

loom from falling. Young plantations of blackberries should be kept well cultivated. Summer pinch-When the new ing is needed in all. growth reaches a height of three feet, nip out the tips. This will make the canes tocky and strong, and bring out strong laterals. The latter may also be pinched back when they reach a foot and a half

pefore the final cultivation will improve

the vigor of the vine and help to hold the

To make the most of the garden every spot should be continuously occupied by some useful crop. As soon as one veg-etable is gathered, clear up the spot, dig it over with hoe, spade, hand plow, etc., then plant at once with another desirable We have choice among many crops, or editors honest and conscientious in their such as celery, peas, early sweet corn, radishes, bush beans, turnips, cabbages, peppers, late tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

work; but in many instances they are simply scalawags, thus their work has been brought into ill repute.—Editor.

#### Prof. L. H. Eatley on What Be. comes of the Nursery Stock.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

While 250 million trees were sold by nur. serymen last spring only 150 million are RWOM alive to-day, including all planted by fruit growers in past years. This is as nearly as I can quote Prof. Bailey's first words efore the recent Nurserymen's Association at Niagara Falls. I quote from mem. GREEN'S FRUIT ory and may not be quite accurate in fig. ures in every instance. Only one tree in sixteen lives at all. Only on in five lives IS THE PAPER FOR TH to yield any fruit. Only one tree in 100 will not wish thee riches greatness, but that where ne weary heart will gladden ne weary life know sunshi so thy years shall be a te angel footsteps passing th hat lives gives anything like good results The loss of seeds is equally as great. Thes facts indicate great carelessness, or lack of experience in planting trees or seeds yet the loss is no greater than that which seems to occur to the usual forces of na. A Prayer for Pati ture, though in nature there is no waste of substance. The robin hatches, say five Oh, dreary life!" we cry. "Ol And still the generations of the Sing through our sighing, and herds erenely live while we are kee yith heaven's true purpose in Against which we may str young birds each season. If all the young lived in ten years the increase from one pair of birds would amount to 50,000 birds; thus he world would be overrun with robins, In nature not one seed in one thousand lives to make a plant or tree, and of thos girds dry land; say lacked the dry land; say ary sweep; hills watch, that live not one in 100 ever reaches the blossoming stage. Not one fish egg of 1,000 hatches, and but few that hatch Unweary sweep; hills watch, rife Meek leaves drop yearly fr urvive long enough to reach mature size, If all the fish eggs hatched and all young trees above the unwasted s

It is not the fault of nurserymen that nore trees sold and planted do not live to produce abundant harvests of fine fruit Many people who plant trees have not the experience necessary to make them live and thrive. Many planters do not do as well as they know how to do, in planting trees. If every planter made all of hi trees live and produce as they might the markets would be flooded. John Burrows considers the personality of each tree and vine. As we passed over his place he would remark: "This tree or vine needs more pruning, this vine was pruned too closely, that one needs spraying, the other needs having its fruit thinned," etc. He knows the personal need of each. Time sifts out all dross, hence nurserymen should be watchful. If poor varieties are sold they will be discarded later. If you sell poor trees your trade will diminish, The careless planting of trees by the orchardist creates a larger demand from nur-While it is your duty to instruct the fruit grower who plants your products you are not responsible if that man neglects your advice.

ishes lived the waters of earth would be

igation.

come solid with fish, so as to impede nav-

### "A Wife Wanted."

A REPLY TO THE WIDOWER. Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In looking over the last copy of Green's Fruit Grower I noticed the communication

entitled "Wanted A Wife." I read also

your comments on the letter, and noticed

not right, as people left alone by the death

of their companion must do the best they

can for themselves. I do not wish you to

think by my replying to this letter, that I

would wish to marry again. Not so,

am very comfortably situated, but I wish

to give my views on the subject as a per-

Note: The above is a sensible view of

this subject from one who has had ex-perience, and I publish it with pleasure.

desire for Green's Fruit Grower articles

similar to this, that is, articles of human

interest from people who can speak from

experience. Human experience on various

topics is what makes any publication of value to its readers. The letter referred

to by this lady was written by a widower

and published in full in our last issue. The

writer was a sincere and honest man who

has lost his wife, who has young children

to bring up, and must attend to all family matters. While in comfortable circum-

stances, he is not a wealthy man, and the

question naturally arose, what was he to do without a wife? He could not employ

a woman to manage his housework, with-

out being criticised by his neighbors.

Surely this man needed a wife and should

have one. There is much nonsense indulged

in by the good people of this ag. in regard

to the question of marriage, and thought-

less people are inclined to make fun of the

calamities of others. They are inclined to

sneer at the unfortunate man who has lost

his wife, or the unfortunate woman who

has lost her husband, when these people

seem at all inclined to secure another life

partner, but why should they sneer? Surely

getting married is a proper thing to do, sanctioned by the Bible and the courts,

and it is the wise thing for the widow of

the widower to be on the lookout for a life

partner. I have sympathy for the unfor-

tunate, and any man or woman who has

lost the companion of life's journey is cer-

tainly among the most unfortunate. Noth-

ing would delight me more than to aid in

bringing about a happy marriage between

such unfortunate people, providing I could

accomplish this purpose with delicacy. The

widower referred to appealed to me to aid

him in finding a wife. I have taken some

steps toward that desirable end and would

be glad to take further steps. Surely

should be very careful as to what I say or

do in such cases, since all these communi-

cations are written in strict confidence.

People who desire to get married are in

need of greater facilities for bringing

about that desired result. Society is mainly

organized for the purpose of marrying off

the young men and women of the various

social sets. Young people are active in 10-

cial affairs until they are married, but

after marriage society is largely laid aside.
As I have said before, much good has

been done by churches in the way of fur-

nishing means through which young peo-

ple are brought together and thus happily

cations might be exceedingly helpful, and

might do good work, were the managers

ply scalawags, thus their work has been brought into ill repute.—Editor.

son who has had experience - Widow.

that you say you have been happily marwise to make a few mistake ried for thirty years. Oh, what a blessed enough at least to make this life that must be, to have the partner of and relieve the monotony of your youth spared to you through life. think the same as you do, Mr. Editor, that to be happy in married life, there must be Charm of Man an unselfish love between husband and wife. I also think that no matter how many It was at one of the most times a person may marry there is no wife cions of the opening season or husband like the first one. A person recently remarked to an inte in younger days does not always stop to er: "The only empire free consider every point as they would in later women is that of manner; years, so they marry, and if spared to each all the rest put together." ther through life, then what a happy life And a young mother of to live. But on the other hand, if one i quaintance, speaking of her taken away by death and the other left "If I might clai earnestly: what then must be the condition of the mother's single gift for her one who is left to go on through life alone, be beauty, intellect nor wit, giving up all the pleasures of association of manner which makes its the loved one? No, I say, marry ersally liked." We instinct again even if it be for convenience, as with graces and amenities of some people it is almost impossible to get ways be largely under the along with business, and bring up the family alone. I can fully sympathize with vomen, and these graces are too strong a power to be the writer of the letter referred to. I was often sees women who ma left a widow, with small children to take ually ignorant and narrow care of, my youngest being only a baby, charming manners give t but I have brought them up and they are power quite beyond their br now old enough to go to school. They are ter educated sisters. a great comfort to me. I was obliged to And, after all, to make ple sell my husband's business, which was a since people would talk, and that seems to be the worst trouble. One must get on alone or be subject to criticism. This is

peace for all one's little w me's house a place where e ers eagerly and leaves reluc ourage to the timid, ease to repress undue vigor of to make even controversy p ongs to woman's traditional is a sphere so important tha tues are not quite complete Newark Call.

### Open Air for W

When women everywhere dea that time spent in open s time wasted we shall se of human beings. The girls have gone a long way in acchealthful belief in fresh air American girls have ever be beauty and charm, but hith women as a whole have power. They have had v and grace, but they have and faded too early. A won begin to go off at thirty; sh proper attention to diet, s ematic life in the open, then than at twenty and litt pearance. Considering wor vidual, there is no reason be inferior to man in vigor than he to take on herself t life. Certainly she may fe yachting, and generally "s in the open." Englishwomen carry off the palm from the cousins for enjoyment of our in all weathers, and for a ong walks and rides. Thei ing advantage lies in the ve over here inherited a b troublesome Puritan cons makes us self-condemnatory are having a good time, a te be suspicious of our own

### Color of Dress and Co

we are devoting daylight t

lier's Weekly, New Yo

The brilliant colors such len color, do not accord ittes as is generally belites with a delicate comp ine eyes, pale blue, periw se rose are much more When the skin is tinted mor yellow we can make tralizing the yellow. Th cially maize color, produ on the black haired and c es, and in this case only The blondes, how oid all yellow tints that m le the color of their h all blue colors, from the mar atest pale blue, are emin with golden blon ir the intermediate colors t, smaragdine and rub antageous. Their complexis fresh that the juxtapos rs with their flesh tint pr ive contrast. Women nde had better cho les with flaxen hair and on will enhance the di nce by dressing in g imilar intermediate colo

on What Besery Stock. Fruit Grower,

vere sold by nurplanted by fruit his is as nearly ley's first words ymen's Associa nuote from memaccurate in fig. Only one tree i on in five lives one tree in 100 ike good results as great. These trees or seeds than that which al forces of naere is no waste atches, say five If all the young ase from one pair 0.000 birds; thus un with robins. one thousand e, and of those

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d and all young earth would h to impede navarserymen that d do not live to s of fine fruit. es have not the nake them live s do not do as do, in planting nade all of his they might the John Burrows each tree and r his place he or vine needs ras pruned too aying, the other ned," etc. He of each. Time ce nurserymen or varieties are later. If you will diminish. ees by the orch

ted." VIDOWER.

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copy of Green's communication I read also er, and noticed n happily marwhat a blessed the partner of through life. I Ir. Editor, that e, there must be husband and atter how many there is no wife one. A person always stop to would in later spared to each at a happy life hand, if one is the other left ondition of the ough life alone, of association I say, marry ience, as with possible to get bring up the ympathize with rred to. I was nildren to take only a baby p and they are ool. They are was obliged to which was a na that seems icism. This is to by the death the best they

ot wish you to

s letter, that l ed, but I wish bject as a per--Widow. nsible view of has had exwith pleasure. rower articles cles of human an speak from nce on various publication of etter referred by a widower last issue. The nest man who young children d to all family table circum man, and the hat was he to ald not employ sework, with s neighbors. ife and should sense indulged ag in regard and thought ake fun of the are inclined to who has lost woman who these people e another life sneer? Surely thing to do, d the courts, kout for a life for the unforman who has journey is cermate. Noththan to aid in riage between riding I could delicacy. The l to me to aid ve taken some end and would Surely ps. Surely I what I say or ct confidence. arried are in for bringing ciety is mainly marrying off of the various

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thus happily lies and publi-

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ork has been

That rocks the cradle rules the world WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER IS THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

will not wish thee riches of the glow greatness, but that wheresoe'er thou go ne weary heart will gladden at thy smile; ne weary life know sunshine for awhile; le so thy years shall be a track of light, angel footsteps passing thro' the night, tone.

#### A Prayer for Patience.

"Oh, dreary life!" we cry. "Oh, dreary life!"
And still the generations of the birds
Sing through our sighing, and the flocks and herds
and herds
lely live while we are keeping strife
heaven's true purpose in us, as a knife
ainst which we may struggle. Ocean Against winca we are girds girds Unslacked the dry land; savanna swards Unslacked the dry land; savanna swards Unsweary sweep; hills watch, unworn, and Coweary sweep; hills watch, unworn, and rife Meek leaves drop yearly from the forest show above the unwasted stars that pass in their glory. Oh, thou God of old! ant me some smaller grace than comes to

gut so much patience as a blade of grass Grows by, contented through the heat a cold. -Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

### More Mistakes.

We can read of somebody being success contented and happy without the lightest thrill of pleasure: and will say ourself, "Umph! perhaps!" says Helen Warner, in Journal of Agriculture. Wer down deep in our utmost heart we have a feeling of incredulity and we think we could have done much better if we had wanted to. But mistakes-we can easily believe the whole thing, and more. So when we read that some one we know (either personally or by reputation) makes nistakes, then we experience a thrill of delight. We are thoroughly at home now and we can sympathize. We understand the case thoroughly. We know exactly low it is ourselves, for we have been there We too-must we acknowledge it-have ade bushels of mistakes and have not et finished. Good gracious!

What a glorious feeling of equality there mixed with our sympathy, as we reflect that Mrs. Wing and Mrs. McVey and ens more of our best writers are in the ame boat with ourselves. It is truly said, isery loves company," and we are not only glad of the company but it is comany that will help keep off "the blues." We cannot grow lonely or down-hearted such a cheerful crowd, and we begin to lieve it is rather enjoyable than other wise to make a few mistakes occasionally. enough at least to make things interesting and relieve the monotony of every-day life.

#### Charm of Manner

It was at one of the most brilliant funcons of the opening season that a man ecently remarked to an interested onlook "The only empire freely conceded to men is that of manner; but it is worth all the rest put together.'

And a young mother of the writer's acuaintance, speaking of her baby girl, said arnestly: "If I might claim a fairy godother's single gift for her it should not be beauty, intellect nor wit, but that charm manner which makes its possessor uni-We instinctively feel that the graces and amenities of life must always be largely under the direction of n, and these graces and amenities are too strong a power to be ignored. One ften sees women who may be intellect nally ignorant and narrow, but whose charming manners give them a social power quite beyond their broader and better educated sisters.

And, after all, to make pleasantness and ne's house a place where every guest eners eagerly and leaves reluctantly, to give burage to the timid, ease to the awkward. repress undue vigor of discussion and o make even controversy pleasant, all be ongs to woman's traditional sphere, and it a sphere so important that even the virues are not quite complete without it .-

### Open Air for Women.

When women everywhere get rid of the dea that time spent in open-air recreation time wasted we shall see a finer race of human beings. The girls of the period have gone a long way in acceptance of this healthful belief in fresh air and exercise. American girls have ever been admired for eauty and charm, but hitherto our young women as a whole have lacked staying power. They have had vivacity, esprit, and grace, but they have tired too soon and faded too early. A woman should not begin to go off at thirty; she should, with toper attention to diet, sleep, and sysematic life in the open, be far lovelier then than at twenty and little older in appearance. Considering woman as an invidual, there is no reason why she should inferior to man in vigor nor less able than he to take on herself the burdens of ife. Certainly she may fence, swim, go Jachting, and generally "seek red blo a the open." Englishwomen can no longer carry off the palm from their American ousins for enjoyment of outdoor exercise all weathers, and for ability to take ong walks and rides. Their only remaining advantage lies in the fact that we ve over here inherited a handicap in the ublesome Puritan conscience which makes us self-condemnatory whenever we are having a good time, and inclines us to be suspicious of our own rectitude wnen we are devoting daylight to honest play. Collier's Weekly, New York.

### Color of Dress and Complexion.

The brilliant colors such as red and olden color, do not accord with all brulettes as is generally believed. To bruaettes with a delicate complexion and veline eyes, pale blue, periwinkle blue and ese rose are much more advantageous. When the skin is tinted more with orange han yellow we can make it roseate by deutralizing the yellow. The yellow color, especially maize color, produces this effect on the black haired and chestnut haired ypes, and in this case only suits the brutes. The blondes, however, should avoid all yellow tints that more or less re-temble the color of their hair. To these all blue colors, from the marine blue to the shtest pale blue, are eminently suitable. those with golden blonde and sandy air the intermediate colors, such as dark et, smaragdine and ruby red are adatageous. Their complexion is generally o fresh that the juxtaposition of these colors with their flesh tint produces a most effective contrast. Women of a less deli-ate blonde had better choose ruby red. Blondes with flaxen hair and delicate comdexion will enhance the dignity of their bearance by dressing in gray, pale blue and similar intermediate colors. The lighter chestnut color of the hair requires the same tints as the blonde hair.

As regards the other colors, a delicate green is favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, but it is not favorable to complexions that are more red than rosy, nor to those that have a tint of orange mixed with brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of a brick red hue. In the last case a dark green

Violet imparts some greenish yellow to fair complexions. It augments the yellow Violet. tint of yellow and orange skins. then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least when it is not sufficiently deep to whiten it by contrast of Orange is too brilliant to be elegant. It makes fair complexions blue, whitens those which have an orange tint. and gives a green hue to those of a yellow

White, especially a lustreless white, such as cambric muslin, assorts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the ose color, but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint, ecause white always exalts all colors by aising the tone. Black draperies, lowering the tone of the colors with which they ere in juxtaposition, whiten the skin, and suit almost every complexion.—Tribune:

#### Bedspreads of Net.

To a dainty summer-room the new bedspreads of net contribute a particularly airy effect. They are made of a heavy variety which comes for the purpose, and are long enough to fall over the sides. A showy Russian lace three inches wide finshes the edge, deep valances to correspond used with a bedroom set of wood finished in green enamel; the net spread was laid over green satine. Another over colonial vellow was used with a mahogany set of a light and graceful design in a room hung with colonial yellow drapery; a Japanese rug in buff and white was on the floor. and the paper had an effective yellow and white stripe, with a close wreath-pattern of gray flowers introduced.-New York Evening Post.

#### Young Girls of Corea.

Marriage does not bring happiness girls in Corea any more than to those in other parts of the Far East. When young a girl is allowed a freedom which is lenied her later, and it is not till she attains the dignity of being a mother-in-law

that she begins to enjoy life again. The daughter of a Corean house is of little consequence, while a son is of great nportance, and his advent into the family circle is always welcomed with joy. When very young the boys and girls play together, but when they reach the age of eight or ten a great distinction is made. In the families of wealth, where none of the women of the family are obliged to do any of the housework or toil in the fields. the daughters are secluded in the part of the house reserved for the women, into which no men are allowed to enter. Their brothers dwell in the men's apartments, where they are free to do what they please. Education in Corea is provided to a certain extent for the boys and young men, but it is almost an unheard-of thing for's girl to be allowed to learn anything outside of the purely domestic accomplishments. The girl is a mere chattel; she is not even considered a unit of society. As an illustration of how far this idea is carried it is interesting to note that the girl has literally no name. When she is a mere child a surname is given to her for convenience, but when she marries she gives it up and merges her identity in that of her husband. Her parents call her by the ward or district in which she contracted her marriage; her parents-in-law call her by the name of the village from which she has come. Later on, when she has children, she is named the "Mother of So and So."-Tribune.

### Household Talks.

To make a delicious cucumber salad. pare the cucumbers and put them into ice water. Whip stiff one and one-half cupfuls of cream, and fold into it four table spoonfuls of lemon juice, the same quantity of horseradish, a teaspoonful of salt and two or three dashes of paprika. Stand this dressing on the ice. Just before serving, dry the cucumbers in a napkin. Cut them in thin slices; dress with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, and arrange on a bed of lettuce. Cover with the whipped cream. and send any that may remain to the table in a bowl.

In place of creamed oysters, that have occupied an honored place in the bill of fare during the winter, creamed chicken or sweetbreads will be found equally delightful. For every pair of sweetbreads allow one can of mushrooms or three pounds of chicken. Parboil and pick apart the sweetbreads, or cut the chicken into dice, and wash and chop the mushroom fine. Make two cupfuls of cream sauce, allowing one tablespoonful of flour and the same quantity of butter to every cupful of cream. Add the mushrooms and sweetbreads. Season with salt and paprika and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley if it is

vanted. The time is at hand when lemonade will again be wanted. The best is made of boiling water. Squeeze the juice from three large or four small lemons into an earther Add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and the grated rind of one lemon. Turn in four cupfuls of boiling water and cover closely. When it is cool,

stand on the ice until chilled. E. H. D.-For a cleaning stuid nothing is better than gasolene or naphtha. Either can be obtained in any village, and will be less trouble than a mixture that has to be packed. In using gasolene or naphtha, apply it with a soft woollen cloth to the soiled spot, and rub lightly until it is dry It is a good idea to follow up the appli-cation with a general light rubbing over the surrounding part of the garment. Then let it hang in the air until the odor has

Mrs. E. S. Dean .- To make a filling for veal patties put one-half cupful of veal stock and one-half cupful of cream into a saucepan over the fire. In another pan melt one tablespoonful of butter and add to it one tablespoonful of flour. When this mixture is smooth, add to it the hot stock and cream and stir until it thickens. Season with salt and pepper, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs. soon as these are smooth turn in one cupful of diced cold cooked veal, and when is heated through fill the pattie cases. To vary the seasoning two or three tablespoonfuls of chopped canned mushrooms may be used, or one teaspoonful of onion juice or two of minced parsley. Some people like a few capers. Only puff paste is suitable for the pattie cases, as pie paste, be it ever so nice, will not rise to the required thickness.-Tribune

Live in a thankful spirit, and you will find more and more to be thankful for. Begin by resolving not to forget your mercies, and you will gradually come to feel the thought of them a constant inspiration of happiness.—Brooke Herford.

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.-Old Proverb,

My Babie.

Last night there came before me
As in my dreams I lay,
A thny, toddling creature,
So busy at her play,
With brown locks, crowning archly
A face so pure and white,
And dark eyes, sparkling gaily
With depths of happy light.

Then on my lap she clambered,
And, with a gentle touch,
She wiped away the tear-drops.
That troubled her so much.
I felt the soft hand on my cheek,
The warm breath fanned my brow
I clasped the dear form in my arms,
I held my girlle now.

What rapture thrilled my every nervel
What bilss was this, to hold
My loved one close unto my heart;
'Twas joy and peace untold.
The little hands had dried the tears
And nestled on my cheek;
The lustrous eyes gazed into mide,
I was too glad to speak.

It was one happy moment,
A taste of heavenly bilss,
As I bent o'er the little face
And left a mother's kiss. And left a mother's kies.

I woke—to see the glimmer
Of a cold, gray, winter's dawn;
My cheeks with bitter tears were wet,
The little hands were gone.
—Maine Farmer.

### THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious. One comfort, there is a large army of stay-at-homes and why not make hot July and August bearable, if not enjoyable. In the first place look at it sensibly. Think of your privileges and not worry or let a cross word pass your lips. Much can be done to simplify your work. Take iron ing, that bugbear, for a hot morning. Twothirds of the clothes can be folded smoothly and put away; nine out of ten would never know that they had not been pressed. Cooking is another hard prob lem. Give up greasy meats and gravies more fruit and have the cereals Don't feel you are an extravagant wretch if you indulge in ice cream several times week. The money can be saved for it from not buying so much meat. The children will be delighted and it is nourish

ing. Much can be done to make the house more comfortable. Keep the blinds closed and if you live in the city use the hose plentifully. As for a gas or oil range, it is almost indispensable and will almost save its cost the first year in time, temper and fuel. Live out doors as much as possible Most of us have something in the shape of a yard. Why not spread the table once in a while in a shady corner? It will be a change at least and that is what we want. Instead of hot tea or coffee have cool drinks. Nothing so refreshing as lemonade or jelly water or cold tea or coffee. At home you can indulge in old, loose dresses and with a fan and a good story we can get through a hot afternoon enjoyably. Two or three times a week pack lunch basket with bread and butter, plain cookies and bananas, that seem made expressly for excursions, and start off in the trolley. A few miles will bring you to the park or some pleasant place in the country, and the change will uo as much good as if you spent fifty dollars for a week's stay at some hotel. There is one consolation for the stay-at-homes, the children are much better off and really happier. Besides, in these large public places, the food is not good for them and they are apt to hear and see many things you will always regret. It all depends on "making the best of it." When your jaded friends come home in the fall and perhaps have a fit of sickness, as many do, you

BOTH SIDES. A tired little woman sat in her chair

will conclude that staying at home through

July and August is not so bad after all.

"If I was only Mrs. Percival," she thought, "she has three servants, can ride water must not boil hard, but simply simwhen she likes, and is not bothered with a thousand and one cares as I am. She balls may be cooked at one time. Let can give her nice little dinners, and not drain in a colander while making a cream get so tired in preparation that she can- sauce. Reheat the balls in the sauce and not enjoy her friends. She doesn't have serve. Three or four capers and a teato hold on to the last penny and turn her old clothes upside down and inside out as I have to." And so she went on quite bitterly. As her rich neighbor was returning from her ride she glanced across the street and saw a pretty sight. The two children had come from school and when Mrs. Case opened the door and sat

upon the steps they jumped into her arms with happy laughter and kisses. "If I was only Mrs. Case," sighed the rich woman, "I would give up all this style to have two such little ones to love and work for. I wish I lived in such little home and need not entertain lot of people that only care to come be cause they can have a good dinner. Ah!

A young man went to hear a famous orator and he with the crowd was spellbound by his eloquence that moved his audience as easily as the breeze rustles the "If I only was that man," he leaves. thought, "and could carry along the multitude, according as I willed," and the tired speaker, jaded, worn with many responsibilities, was saying to himself: doesn't pay. I would give up all this 'golden speech,' as they call it, to be as care-free as that young carpenter who bashfully hung his head when I spoke to

"O! mamma!" said a little girl after visit to a rich child. "She had ten dolls a toy piano, a baby wagon and a musical box that played lots of tunes. If the fairies would only let us change places for a little while." But she soon forgot her envious wishes, skipping rope on the sidevalk, while the rich child, feeble in health, looked through the window and longed to

be her. The moral of it is: Look at your ow blessings and not enviously at your neighbors, remembering what the old woman said who was listening with delight to a hand organ. "Thank God I'm not deaf and I know that none have all and all have something to be thankful for."

BOTHERING QUESTIONS. was getting the heel of my stocking into the foot and we all know it is a tedious, perplexing job. It was count, cast off, take up the stitches and slip and bind. The little five-year-old sat on the floor and opened the flood gates of her questioning on this wise

"Auntie! What makes summer and win ter come?" "O! they have to," said I, speaking with the unused needles in my mouth.
"What makes Sunday and Monday

went on my little torment. I mumbled a reply and went on with my "What makes everything come?" was the last stone to break the camel's back. "Margaret Victoria Van Fleet!" said I

The little girl burst into tears and said. "I want to know about things!"

It was still, but looking up I saw the child with drooping head and my heart smote me. "Poor little inquisitive," smote me. "Poor little inquisity, thought I. "She is in this world where everything is so new and strange and no wonder she want to know about things." So I put the old stocking aside, took her on my lap and answered her questions as

well as I could. The patience it takes to gratify these wide-awake little ones! It is not naughtiness that prompts them to investigate the sewing machine, but a won-dering curiosity "to see the wheels go dering curiosity "to see the wheels go round." You find the thread entangled with everything in sight and most likely a stinging slap sends the child away howling. But try a little quiet talk, explaining things and tell how much mischief restless fingers have caused. When the child gets older there will be a more puzzling set of questions. "How do the little kitties come?" "What makes the chickens come out of the eggs?" and so on. Some mothers shut the child right up and tell him, she will hear no more such foolish questions and then he learns the truth in a low, objectionable way. Take him aside and tell the truth about the secrets of life, in a reverential manner. Better

hear it from mother than from the vile boys in the neighborhood. Have patience with the children's ques tions. In answering them you will learn lessons yourself.

#### A BEAUTY TRAP.

These long, beautiful summer days will come to an end and now is the time to plan and make a real beauty trap for the cheerless winter days. Don't think fern cases such costly things that only rich folks can have them. A very small sum, if you add brains, can get one up and certainly to have it in the sitting room window where you can look through the beautiful shades of green of the different ferns and plants, robs winter of half its terrors

If you have some old window sash with glass stored in the cellar rejoice and make your trap as early as possible, for it takes ome time to get the plants growing. First, have made a tin box (zinc is better) a little smaller than your sash. Fasten this to two side pieces of wood and have the it will not rust easily; also the sides that and trowels, with a good-sized lunch fruit jars. When cold wrap every jar in basket well filled and go off for a day in brown paper, and put away as stated the woods. You will find plenty of old stumps with leaf mold, black and full of richness for your ferns and things to feed | Cleaning Bronzes and All Kinds upon, and make your box a thing of beauty. A partridge vine with its red berries is a darling of the woods and will flourish in your box, and surely you will find plenty of moss. Perhaps one or two wild ferns may be carefully taken up to bring home, but they are sure to die down in late fall, and what we want is a little bit of the forest in the winter. After the rich soil is carefully placed over the crocks in the pan and the moss and vine tucked into the corners,go to the florist and buy a small sword fern and others that he will recom mend to put under the glass; add a Kenil worth ivy and Tradescantia. Now your beauty trap will be complete and my word for it you will have a comfort for all the dreary winter. It is little care too, for there are only two important rules. Don't let the hot sun shine on the glass and keep the soil moist, but not too wet.

#### Spinach Balls.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two of flour; when blended add tablespoonful of cream and three-fourths cup of cooked spinach chopped fine. Beat well, remove from the fire and add two eggs, one at a time. Season with one-third teaspoonful salt, one saltspoon pepper and a few grains of mace. Butter a tablespoon by the window looking at her neighbor as and fill with the spinach mixture, making she entered her carriage and was driven it level with the edge of the spoon, and poach in a sauce pan of boiling water four or five minutes, or until firm. mer very gently at one side. Six or more poonful of the sauce may be placed on top of each ball and the rest of the sauce around the balls.-Golden Age

### Cheese Ramekins and Puffs.

Cheese ramekins are generally made with he addition of a few bread crumbs to give them substance. Crumble a slice of stale paked bread, leaving out the hard crust. Cover with a cup of boiling water. Let t soak a quarter of an hour in a place on the stove, where it will not cook. Strain off any surplus milk, but do not squeez the bread crumbs out of the milk. Add two even tablespoonfuls of butter, which he warm bread crumbs will melt, and four heaping tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Ordinary American dairy cheese, f it is sharp in flavor, will do, but Parnesan or half-Parmesan cheese is better It can be purchased at the larger groceries, already grated, in bottles. After the cheese, add half a teaspoonful of pre pared or French mustard, half a teaspoonful of sugar, half a saltspoonful of salt and the yolks of three eggs. Beat very thoroughly. Meantime have the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, as firm as you can beat it. Stir it slowly into the other mixture, folding it in very carefully, so as to break down the whites of the eggs as little as possible. Have buttered rame kin cups or paper cases to bake them in. They should each hold about half a gill. Fill them half full after buttering them. and set them in a very hot oven. They should bake in ten or fifteen minutes Serve the ramekins at once. They will fall like a cheese souffle, if they wait.

We repeat by request, the rule for cheese souffle. Put two level teaspoonfuls of butter in a frying pan to melt. Add a heaping tablespoonful of flour and stir the mixture until smooth and frothy. Add slowly half a cup of milk and boil one minute then add half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper and finally a cup of grated cheese. Pour the mixture in a bowl and set it away to cool. When it is thoroughly cold, add the whites of three eggs eaten as stiff as they can be beaten. Turn the mixture into little porcelain lined cups, or in a large shallow porcelain lined cup, and bake it ten or twelve minutes. Tribune.

"go into the next room and sit in that chair. You are enough to torment a will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colie, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all draggists throughout the world. Price, twentygists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1901.

### The New Tenant.

Now, when he left life, I drew
Close shut the casements of my heart
And locked the door, and in each part
Strange darkness reigned, forlorn and new.
There pierced no happy sunshine through
The barrier of fastened doors;
The dust lay thick upon the floors
Where rosemary was strewn, and rue.

But on a certain day came one
Who knocked and would not be denied,
And threw the rusted casements wide
And entered with the wind and sun.
The dingy webs that grief had spun,
The dust that sad neglect had laid,
The faded hangings, rent and frayed,
Had vanished ere his work was done.

Oh, he hath swept my heart for me Clean of old sorrowing and doubt, And he hath set it all about With peace and happy certainty.

Oh, home be glad for such as he And very sweet, nor let him find That ghost one tenant left behind,

That silent, sad-eyed memory.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Harper's Bazar.

#### Strawberry Jelly.

Make a plain jelly with gelatine according to the directions given with every package. When partly cool place part of the jelly in the bottom of a mold, add strawberries which have been halved silver knife, and sweeten. Then more jelly and more strawberries until the mold is full. Serve with whipped cream or very sweet, soft custard

### Pineapple Syrup.

Fruit syrups, a comparatively new con serve, have rapidly won their way to favor, and are as delicious for flavoring ices, pudrusse and blanc mange as the fresh fruit. To prevent jellying the juice is cooked only top glass hinged on so as to lift up and down. A handy bor with tools will delight to do this. Paint the zinc green, as juice, and strain through a jelly bag. Put hold the glass and this must be put over four pounds of granulated sugar in a prethe zinc box, placed on a table. Fill the serving kettle, with one quart of water inner box an inch or two high with bits and boil steadily until a little dropped in of crock and charcoal, placing the soil on cold water can be rolled between the pint of cream to two level tablespoonfuls top. Now comes the most delightful part. fingers. Add the fruit juice, stir well, and, Get the children together with baskets as soon as it boils, seal in pint size glass as soon as it boils, seal in pint size glass above.-New York Observer

### of Bric-a-Brac.

Written for Green's Ernit Grower. A young girl, a constant reader of this paper, wishes me to send her the best hot for breakfast uish. nethod of cleaning "bronzes and bric-abrac." She must be an industrious, good daughter, for she writes me that she takes all the responsibility of caring for the bric a-brac and parlor and wishes to excel in it; always to be learning if possible a bet ter way. I will send you a method which is excellent, and helps busy women on considerably, as the cleaning of bric-a-brac is exceedingly tedious and hard to do. This simple method has given great satisfaction: First collect the whole of your bric-abrac together and keep a little stiff brush especially for this work, and make a good cleansing suds of rain water; have it hot, and add enough gold dust washing pow der to make it do the work quickly. Rub the brush into every niche and corner until they begin to look clean. This suds removes every bit of dirt. Rinse through clean, warm water and wipe dry with a chamois skin. There is no better way than this -Jane

### Laundering Lace Curtains.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. Dear Editor: A young housekeepe wishes to know how to launder her lac curtains for the first time and she hears how the professional cleaners tear them and leave holes sometimes, so she is prac tical and industrious and reads your he hold department to get recipes and aids for keeping her along. I will give a recipe used by myself and by other good house keepers like Marion Harland (who recommends it) and is authority upon all such matters pertaining to household work First, take your curtains down, remove the hooks and pins, then shake all dus out thoroughly and mend every little hole and darn the thin places. Then fill a tub full of hot rain water (as hot as you can bear your hands in) and add enough Pear line to make a good cleansing suds, then "souse" them up and down in this, rub between the hands until clean, and ther rinse in clear water the same temperature as the first water and squeeze them be tween the hands until all water is out (don't wring them), and pin your sheets on the carpet in a spare room and pir your curtains to them smoothly, stretching them evenly and pin every point down, not omitting one. Leave the cur tains there until they are perfectly dry and when taken up they will look like new. It is a very easy and satisfactory way and your curtains will last twice as long as if washed carelessly by an indifferent laundress. I know how to sym pathize with young housekeepers, espe ially a careful, ambitious one, eager to

### The Housekeeper.

to learn the best way .- S. H. H.

have everything done right, and anxious

Small Meats .- Or those quickly prepared are best when you wish to indulge in meat in warm weather, says Lida Ames Willis, in Rochester, N. Y., Daily Union. Steaks, chops, meat cakes and hamburg steaks, rolled flank steaks cannelons, among the fresh meat dishes, eggs, young poultry and fish will complete a list the meats necessary for hot weather cooking. These meats may, of course, be treated in a variety of ways; but there need be no great amount of time or heat expended in their preparation. And what also a matter to be taken into account they do not leave a lot of "scraps" that uity to work over into attractive and tasty

several delightful substitutes for meats in hot weather and it would be well for us consider them more closely and serve them more frequently, especially for the early morning meal, and luncheon or supper; for meat once a day in summer time s quite sufficient. Instead of dropping off the cereal from the breakfast Nothing Better Because It is The let that be the substantial dish, to this may be added cooked prunes, dates or figs, Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at his season with benefit. To furnish a tinght and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting suffering and crying with pain of Cutting leanning and crying with pain of Cutting suffering and crying with pain of Cutting leanning and crying leanning and crying with pain of Cutting leanning and crying and crying leanning leanning and crying leanning leanning leanning leanning leanning leanning l egg-plant or corn may be served in many dainty ways. Cucumbers may also be served same as egg-plant for breakfast or

Meat Substitutes .- Our gardens furnish

tea dish. Fried Egg Plant with Parmesan Cheese Peel the egg-plant, cut into cubes, scraping out the large seeds. Rub a saucepan with sliced onion, put in a good-sized piece of butter and when melted add the egg-plant, season with salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg. Stir and cook slowly and

### when done add from half to three-quarters of a cup of the cheese, adding a little cream if necessary. When done, serve on a hot dish, gafnished with sippets of but-tered toast. Sprinkle a little cheese on

top of the egg-plant. Stuffed Egg Plant.-Choose rather small egg-plants, wash and dry and cut in halves. Scoop out all the inside except a thin layer next the skin; sprinkle the shells with salt and turn upside down to drain. Chop the part you have taken from the shells. Mince onion, about a tablespoonful to each egg-plant, and brown it slightly in a little butter, then add to the chopped egg-plant and cook together in a saucepan to cook out the moisture. Add a few mushrooms chopped fine or a little cestershire sauce and minced parsley. Mix in an equal quantity of dry bread crumbs, season to taste with salt and pep-

then remove from the fire and add the beaten yolks of eggs, two to each plant. Fill the shells, cover the top with bread crumbs, put in a shallow pan, brushed well with oil, and bake half an hour unless shells are small. This makes a nice dish for dinner served without meat. Broiled Tomatoes.-Scald and peel large,

firm tomatoes and put them immediately in a cold place. When ready to serve cut them into slices three-quarters of an inch thick or a large tomato in three pieces. Rub your fine wire broiler with a piece of fat bacon, and lay on the tomatoes and broil on both sides until a nice brown. Season with salt and pepper and serve on a hot dish with garnish of cress or parsley.

per. Cook all together a few minutes,

The tomatoes will keep their shape bet-ter if they are not peeled, but do not look so nice. They may be dipped in oil instead of rubbing the grill with the bacon dings, custards, gelatine, jellies, charlotte and may be served with a little grated cheese sprinkled over them.

Tomatoes in Cream.—Cut the tomatoes

a short time, consequently the syrup will in slices without peeling them, dust with them on a hot platter. Measure the fat remaining in the pan and to every level tablespoonful add a level tablespoonful of flour: stir until smooth and add half s of flour and same amount of fat. Stir and cook until it boils up well, season to taste and pour around and over the tomatoes.

Corn Oysters .- Take eight ears of sweet corn, score down the center of each grain and press out the pulp. Add two cups of milk, three eggs well beaten, salt and penper to taste and sufficient flour to make batter that will hold in good shape. Drop the mixture by tablespoonfuls into hot fat, brown on both sides and serve

Cold Meat Dishes.-There are many who much prefer cold meats in hot weather. While these may require some little time to prepare they may be prepared on days when the temperature does not make even a little fire unendurable and thus provide against another hot spell. Meat dishes which are well : asoned and spiced will keep well in a cold place even in the hottest weather in temperate climates. In climates when they cannot be kept over a day it were better not to eat meat at all.

#### Left Over Coffee

With the most careful calculation often there is some coffee left over, not enough perhaps for another serving as a beverage, but there are many ways in which it may utilized. Do not leave it in the pot with the grounds, but pour it off or strain it carefully, and if to be used again hot let it just come to the boiling point. This will be much nicer than to reheat it with the grounds. It may be used to dilute the egg for the next morning's coffee, or as a flavoring in custards and creams and ices: or as the liquid in place of or with milk in gingerbread, cookies, cakes, etc., or when there is sufficient quantity it can be made into jelly.-American Kitchen Mag-

### Rules for Women Who Wheel.

First-Have an easy riding wheel. handlebar and saddle adjusted to this po-

Third-Have loosely fitting clothing with no corsets, stays or bands to obstruct free movement, and do not use garters to sup port the stockings.

Fourth-Never ride longer than twenty or thirty minutes without getting off and resting a short time.

Fifth-Never ride long enough to become exhausted. Sixth-Never climb hills.

Seventh-Never engage in fast riding or racing. Eighth-On returning home take a cup of bouillon or glass of milk with a crack-er, to replace expended force, and if not very strong lie down and rest for half an

#### How to Wash Summer Wool Gowns.

hour .- American Mother.

So many pretty light flannels and thin woolen fabrics are now offered for sale in stores that all women possess one or more gowns of these; and mothers find them very useful throughout the summer for children's wear. The only objection to them is the difficulty of getting them washed without drawing up and fading which is the fate of such articles trusted to the ordinary laundress. These garments may be easily washed in the home laundry under the direction of an intelligent housekeeper; hence it is well to understand how the work should be done. Flannels should be washed in warm suds to which a little powdered borax is added. Soap should never be rubbed on them, nor should they be rubbed on the wash-board, but between the hands, and dipped up and down until they are clean. The suds should be squeezed out, and each piece immediately insed in water of the same temperature as the first: then wrung again and hung in the shade. They should be removed when partly dry and ironed while damp on the wrong side. If both colored and white flannels are to be washed, separate waters should be used, as that in which the white are washed will lint the colored. If very much soiled, the flannel garments be well shaken and brushed before being washed.

Some people are so afraid to have con-rictions lest they become bigots, but there s something worse than bigotry, and that s to have no conviction of your own except one made to order and pumped into you by your neighbor.-Arthur Fowler.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last afteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Testimonials sentfree. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all drugselects.

sts. Hell's Family Pills are the best.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

The rough places upon your table were probably caused by using too hot dishes. The sun's heat, if it falls upon the table for hours at a time daily, will also cause such an appearance. After each meal wipe your table off with a damp cloth to re-move all suspicion of foreign matter of any kind, and then with a clean fla cloth rub briskly for a moment with olive oil. Such treatment will keep the table intact, and if this is continued for years the polish will increase and the beauty and worth of the table be enhanced rather than detracted from. Of course this treatment does not apply to varnished furniture, but to that which is finished what is called "hand-rubbed" polish.

Three things are required to give an

enjoyable dinner party: Good taste, good judgment and an intuitive sense of har-Nervousness, annoyance, anxiety on the part of the host or hostess during the serv-ing of dinner are the deadly foes of enjoy-

The etiquette of dinners involves the necessity of a prompt reply to an invita-tion, repeating the date and hour of the dinner in order that mistakes may be rectified, the obligation of both husband and wife declining if one is provented from going, and the impropriety of any guest leaving before the guest of honor leaves.

#### A Delicious Dessert.

French blanc mange, which means a white jelly, is a delicious dessert if it is properly made, says New York Tribune It cannot be composed of milk, water and gelatine. There is not enough of the elements of nutrition in a dessert compounded in this manner to justify its existense. A blanc mange when properly made should be made of cream, with as Lttle water as possible. A small amount must be used to melt the gelatine. A heaping tablespoonful of gelatine, or a third of a box, is enough to stiffen a quart of whipped cream into a blanc mange. Any sind of flavoring may be added to this white jelly. A very nice addition is a few drops of almond extract and some whole strawberries added just before the blanc mange is thick enough to form. The berries will not discolor the white jelly, but will appear surrounded by it. A crimons strawberry sauce may then be served with the blanc mange. Boil a cup of strawberry juice and a cup of sugar together for ten minutes. Add a few drops of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of candied cherries cut in quarters, pineapple cut in little cubes and green limes. Use twice as much of the candied cherries as you do of the limes and pineapple. Whole strawberries can be added in place of the candied fruit.

An orange blanc mange is made in the same way, but with a cup of tiny bits of sweet orange pulp scattered through a quart of the white blanc mange. If you wish, flavor the blanc mange with the grated peel of a Valencia orange. This will give the blanc mange a delicate yellow tint or turn it into a pale "jaune mange." Serve it with an orange sauce in which the grated peel of an orange is added to a cup of water and a cup of sugar, and the whole boiled together for ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of caudied fruit or a tablespoonful of bits of orange pulp. A pure white blanc mange looks very pretty on a base of crimson strawberry jelly made of fresh strawberry juice strained and stiffened with gelatine, or on a base of orange or lemon jelly. A dessert in white and gold is composed of lemon and orange jelly, white blanc mange and candied fruits in pale and yellow tints.

### Household Interests.

Aspic for Meats-Use one quart of rich consomme, one gill of Madeira, two table-spoonfuls of lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar, one teaspo of salt and one package of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in half a pint of consomme for two hours. At the end of that time put the remainder of the consomme on the fire. As soon as it reaches the boiling point add the soaked gelatine and t gredients. Draw to a cooler part of the range and stir for five minutes. Then strain through a flannel bag or napkin. The liquid may be cooled in any form one pleases. The amount of materials given will make nearly three pints of jelly. use the jelly as a garnish for cold meats, salad or fish, pour it into a flat dish to the depth of an inch; when firm stamp it out with fancy cutters. Aspic jelly is the foundation of a great many nice dishes.

The following recipes are by Lida Ames Willis: Chicken a la Marengo-Most railroad travelers have become so familiar with this title, the too frequent acquaintance has bred weariness if not contempt; but when the dish is properly prepared, "that is another story." An interesting account is given of its origin, which was like many other good things in the culinary line, distinctly French. This is how it came about: On the eve of the batle of Marengo, the first consul was very hungry after the tumult of the day, and a fow was ordered hastily prepared. The fowl was procured, but no butter was to be had. There was plenty of oil, however, so the cook, pouring a generous quantity of this in his saute pan, placed therein the "fowl," a clove of garlic and other available seasonings, salt, cayenne and in all probability truffles and tarragon, added a little white wine and served up hot with a garnish of mushrooms. It is said that this dish proved the second conquest of the day, as the first consul found it most agreeable to his palate, and ever since this has been a favorite dish with all lovers of good cheer. The "improvement" to this method is the addition of half a pint of Spanish sauce. Mushroom liquor or sauce may be added also and Madeira wine is generally used. The dish is garnished with croutons of fried bread and fried egg around the

Spanish Sauce—Brown together an eighth of a pound of butter and four level tablespoonfuls of flour, stirring constantly to keep perfectly smooth. When a nice brown, pour in half pint of good stock or broth; stir and cook until smooth; then simmer gently until reduced somewhat; season with salt and pepper and little onion juice, unless garlic has been added to the chicken.

Fried Chicken and Okras-Singe, draw and cut into suitable joints for frying, a young, tender chicken. Season with salt and pepper and roll in flour; wash two dozen pods of young okra; cut off the stems and slice thin. Cut quarter of a pound of lean ham into dice, slice a green onion and chop fine a small red or green pepper. Put enough oil into a frying pan to half cover the chicken and ham and fry brown; then drain off nearly all the fat, add the onion, okra and pepper, with sufficient broth or water to well cover. Season to taste with salt and pepper and simmer gently until chicken and vegetables are tender. A litle hot water or broth can be added if the gravy thickens too much while cooking. Serve with boiled rice and fried oysters if they are in season.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband .- Proverbs.

The man who knows most about windmills has written a book. It is a 40-page book with more than 100 pictures. To the man who wants a windmill every page of the book is interesting. Not a word will he skip. And when he is done he will know all that anybody knows about windmills and what they should do. He cannot be fooled; but the man who buys a windmill without reading this book will regret it. Simply send us your address and the book will be mailed to you free.

The writer of this book is president of the Aermotor Company.

But the book is not blased, nor unfair. It is a book of information, written by the man who knows more than any other man about

We are not trying to sell you direct. We simply want to tell you the facts that may save you a costly mistake.

Half the cost of your outfit is in putting up and taking down. You can't get that back if you make a mistake.

When you know the facts, get the windmill you want; and if you decide on an Aermotor, you can go to your dealer for it. We will give you the name of agent nearest to you.

The writer of this book started in twelve years ago to make Aermotors. The field was overcrowded. Makers with millions of capital, and tens of thousands of agents controlled all the trade there was,

The Aermotor Company had little capital no trade, no agents, no reputation. Twas a pigmy among giants.

That was twelve years ago. Today the whole earth is dotted with Aermotors, and more Aermotors are sold than of all other windmills put together.



That is a record with scarcely a parallel in the history of invention. The book will tell you how it was done.

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He tells you how he knew that was right. He shows you why Aermotors work in the lightest breeze, when all other windmills stand still,

He kept on improving until 55 patents had been issued on Aermotors, covering 55 important features no other windmill has.

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In twelve years he has cut the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was when he started.

Think what that means to you.

He has invented machinery to make each part of the Aermotor at the least possible cost.

More than half the world's windmills are now made in this factory; made by perfect machinery, in such quantities and so cheaply, that Aermotors cost far less than any other windmill worth having.

No man who reads this book will buy any windmill but the Aermotor. He will know why the majority buy Aermotors and he will demand what they seek. He will not be content to pay more than our prices for a windmill half so good. That is why we issue the book, of course. But it is better for you than for us. It saves you all you would waste if you bought the wrong windmill. It gives you the knowledge you need to avoid a costly mistake. Write a postal for the book.

## AERMOTOR CO., 1224 TWELFTH STREET, CHICAGO

We have another book about Power Aermotors for doing all sorts of work - for grinding, for sawing, for cutting feed, shelling corn and running many kinds of machinery. This book is free, too. Also a book about Pumps, Tanks, Substructures, Pipes, Fittings and all sorts of Water Supply Goods. We make 160 Tons of Piping daily. Our plant occupies more than 30 Acres. This is considered a pretty good sized farm in New England.



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# **BE GOOD TO YOUR HAIR**

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW Especially the Ladies,

How a Beautiful Head of Thick Hair May be Acquired and How It May be Retained.

Perfect preparations for the prevention and cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness have existed in the past only in

baldness have existed in the past only in theory.

We know that diseases of the hair and scalp are of parasitic origin.

This truth is the result of modern investigation and knowledge of the bacteriological origin of disease.

We know now that the fitching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that annoy and disfigure are the work of a parasite hidden deep down in the salp.

To cure the surface indications we must reach the cause below.

This, Cranitonic Hair Food does.

It penetrates to the entire depth of the hair-follice and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

hair-follicle and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair-follicle back to health.

It is a natural food for the hair. It gives the hair new life, luster and growth by feeding the scalp which holds the hair roots, for the life of the hair is in the scalp.

It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment or dye matter.

Have you dandruff?

Cranitonic Hair Food will positively cure it.

Is your hair falling?
The only way to stop falling hair is to deroy the parasite which causes it.
Cranitonic Hair Food does this, and then
eds the follicles and roots and rebuilds the

result is a new growth of strong, beau ustrous, thick hair. FREE HAIR FOOD. To convince every reader of Green's Fruit rower that Cranitonic Hair Food will stop alling hair, make hair grow, cure dandrum and tiching scalp, we will send by mall, preaid, to all who will send full address to ranitonic Hair Food Co., 528 West Broaday, New York city, a bottle of Cranitonic lair Food and a trial cake of Shampoo cally Soan.

riting please state present condi-calp and inclose a few hairs, or m daily combings for free micro-camination, and mention Green's rer. The diagnosis will be sent to absolutely free.

### A Song of the West.

The farmer gally ploughs his land
And lifts his song anew;
"We'll raise a first-class harvest and
We'll raise the mortgage, too."
—Washington Star.

Renovating Old Orchards.

At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, Prof. L. R. Taft

"Although all orchards may not have been neglected to an equal degree, there are few where the treatment should not be along at least four lines, viz.: Cultivation, manuring, pruning and spraying. Plowing should be done as early as possible in the spring, so that the roots and leaves of the grass may decompose and provide humus and plant food. From the ime the land is plowed it should be dragged once in ten days or two weeks until about the first of August. About the middle of August some winter cover-crop should be sown. Fairly good results can be secured with oats, sowing about two bushels per acre. When the ground is bare it is necessary to work it early in the spring to prevent the loss of moisture; but if covered with a good mulch, the plow-ing can be put off, if necessary, until the

first of June.

"When the soil is fairly rich and a good sod is turned under, a sufficient amount of food will generally be provided to produce one crop of fruit, but after that steps should be taken to supply the needs of the trees. Ordinarily stable manure and wood ashes will furnish the element lacking from the soil, and twenty loads of the former and 100 bushels of the latter per cre will suffice for two years. Commercial fertilizers are, as a rule, more expensive than a home-mixed fertilizer. The kind and amount of pruning to be done depende upon the work that has been done in that ine heretofore. Dead and dying branches should, of course, be removed, and when the heads are so thick as to shut out the sunlight from the leaves and fruit, there can be no question of the advisability of

pruning out the heads. "With regard to spraying for insects and fungi, it has been learned that nearly all chewing insects can be controlled by spraying with some material containing nic. For the sucking insects, kerosene

emulsion and whaleoil soap have been the fortunate remedies, but during the last five years have had to yield to the mechanica mixture of kerosene and water, applied with special pumps. For fungous disease Bordeaux mixture is the most effectual remedy. It is a good plan in the early spring to spray trees with a strong solu tion of sulphate of copper, and then to use Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite just before the blossoms open. This should be repeated as soon as the petals have fallen. and, if either insects or fungous diseases troublesome, another application should be made in two or three weeks."

Getting Rid of English Sparrows.

Farmers who are troubled with the devastation of their crops by English sparrows, will probably be interested in a method of extermination of these winged pests, as stated in a New South Wales

In substance, it deals with a method of strategy to entice the sparrows so as to readily eat grains of wheat which have been thrown into a compartment, one end of which is divided off and in which is kept a fowl. The sparrows must not be molested in feeding and after a week the wheat should be soaked in sugar and vine gar. Allow the birds to become used to this mixture when the "deadly" work may be brought into action. Mix a little strychnine which has been dissolved with some vinegar and plenty of sugar. Soak the wheat in the poisonous mixture. Let this stand for twelve or more hours, then drain off the liquor and dry. A small quantity should then be sprinkled in the unoccupied portion of the coop at the time when the fowl is receiving its usual allowance of wheat. It is very deadly, one or two treated grains killing a sparrow. The dead birds should be removed from the coop or the sparrows may take fright Chopped onions fed to poultry, both old and young, is the finest medicine that can be given them. Feed them as green feed

Farm Wagen only \$21.95.



# PROFESSOR H.E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

We have entered into an arrangement with our popular and well-known corre-ndent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, by which the professor will be more often heard from through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. Our readers have many questions to ask regarding varieties of fruits, methods of culture, etc., and we do not know of any one better qualified to answer these

Raymond, Miss., May 31, 1901. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y .: Dear Sir-In the fall of 1892 or the early part of 1893, I bought, among other things, three Japan Walnut trees (Juglaus Seiboldi), which have lived and thrived, and have produced nuts every year since 1896. They seem well adapted to this latitude,

questions than Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

and withstand, to a remarkable degree the extremes of heat and cold, and of dry and wet weather. Before setting out largely I will be glad to get your opinion as to the commercial

Do you think the nuts would find sale in the markets sufficient to justify large plantations? Which is preferable as a nut for market, Juglaus Seiboldi or Juglaus Cordiformis

Reply: The nuts of Juglaus Seiboldi, which is the most common of the Japanese walnuts, are so thick-shelled and the ker-

value of the nut.

els so hard to extract that they are not but they are smooth externally, heart-shaped, as the scientific name indicates, and the kernel is very easy to extract. It is far the best for the market. It bears fully as heavy as the other species, and grows thriftily, too. Both bear nuts of very good flavor.

Why should it not be profitable for orchardists of the Eastern and Middle States to train orchard trees with much lower branches, and with tops dwarfed and kept low headed by pruning the same as is practiced by fruit growers on the Pacific Coast?-J. B. B., N. Y.

Reply: There has been no doubt in my mind for many years that apple and other rchard trees in the Eastern States should be trained much lower than is the present custom. But I do not think they should be trained quite so low as they are in the West, where the sun and wind have a more powerful effect. Climatic and other conditions are different on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and these call for somewhat different methods of orchard treat-

1. What, in your opinion, is the prospect for extensive planting of orchards and berry fields during the next three or four years?

2. What proportion of the trees planted by both small and large planters survive? What is the main source of failure?—A. R. Lewis, Ohio.

Reply: 1. There is scarcely room for a doubt of the probable planting of extensive orchards and berry fields within the next few years. Our people are getting more and more in the habit of eating fruit and the markets, on the whole, are as good for fruit as ever, and I can see no reason why they may not continue to be as good or even better. Of course there will be ups and downs, and sometimes there will an excess of one kind of fruit or another, but on the whole we may reasonably expect increasing success and prepare to be in the line.

2. It has been estimated by some who have given the subject careful attention that much less than half the nursery stock planted comes to full fruiting age, and some say not over ten per cent. The blame nearly always rests with some one else than the nurserymen. The planter, renter or some careless hirelings generally neglects or destroys the greater portion of the trees and plants, before they have had a chance to demonstrate their real value. Many starve them by excessive cropping of the soil with other crops than fruit or by neglect of cultivation and manuring. Neglect is really the chief cause of disevery other line of business.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower::

In reading over your issue for June, I noticed an article by R. H. Scofield on painting peach tree roots with coal tar as a preventative of the peach tree borer, and also the letter from G. B. Brackett, against same. My experience is that coal tar, is very injurious, burning the bark badly and in many cases killing the tree. I have successfully used during the past four years ordinary metallic paint thinned down with boiled linseed oil and find that at least ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent. are not bothered at all by the borer, while before using same, at least fifty to seventy-five per cent. were bored badly, and that the trees, the roots of which were painted, 900 trees and know that it has saved

36.60

result was very disastrous to the apple trees, but strange to say, it did not hurt the few peach trees to which I applied it. n I have talked with se have had similar experience, but I would not advise any one to more than test coal tar on peach trees in a small way. There is doubtless a difference in the chemical proportions of this substance and while ne might be harmless the next barrel tried might be very injurious. The best off rabbits, which it did not always do. and I am not sure that it would prevent the borer beetles from laying their eggs. Common paint may be safe and effective, but I think wrapping with paper is not

1. How much phosphate of a good \$30 grade would you apply per acre on strawberry plants growing on good, fair corn or wheat producing soil?

2. Also, how much should be put in the likely to become of much value in our same kind of soil occupied by apple, pear markets. J. Cordiformis has smaller nuts or plum trees in nursery?—I. G. G., New

Reply: 1. About 500 pounds per acre of ordinary phosphate rock or dissolved bone is generally found to be right for strawberry fields. Phosphates should not be used alone, except in rare cases, but or cheaper form of it than muriate of pot-ash. If 200 pounds per acre were added to the phosphate the proportion would be about right.

2. For nursery stock the requirements are somewhat different. Young trees require more nitrogen than is safe for straw-berries. To the materials already mentioned should be added 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, which would be better if applied at two different times; once in early spring and next about June.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I saw in the Fruit Crower that you used 500 pounds of muriate of potash on your orchard per acre. Will you please tell in your next issue whether you apply it with drill or broad cast? Do you mix something else with it so as to distribute t more evenly? Will you please state what you consider hard wood ashes worth per ton for fertilizing fruit trees? What s the best time of year to apply muriate potash to trees?-J. P. Clute.

Reply: Muriate of potash can be sown broadcast or with a wheat drill or other machine that will scatter it evenly. It is far better scattered all over the ground as evenly as possible than otherwise. The roots will reach it anywhere that it may be, but the more evenly it is scattered the more easily they can get to it. It is a little easier to spread it evenly if mixed with wood ashes, but this is not really necessary to insure even distribution. The time of year to apply it is not a very important matter. It acts slowly, and that which is put on in springtime is not so effective that year as that which was applied the fall before. It takes time to properly dissolve and act upon the soil. Unleached hard wood ashes rarely contain more than three to four per cent. of potash and much of it less than that. It is seldom that they are worth more than \$5 per ton Potash in this form is very good and the ashes also contain some phosphoric acid, which is also a valuable manure. One great trouble with wood ashes is their uncertain value; because of cost and difficulty of correct analysis. Pine ashes are about worthless. When one buys muriate of potash of a reliable party he knows just what he is getting. Actual available potash is worth about four and one-half cents

#### Midway Medley at Pan-American Exposition.

While practical people will consider these Midway affairs of the least importance of all the marvelous attractions, it may be

well to mention them. The Concessionaires are preparing for an this division alone will be worth going a great distance to see. It will be a picpeoples from all parts of the world, clad in | will destroy many insects. their native holiday costumes, including Esquimaux, and Liliputians. There will also be in this division many strange aniare in a healthy, vigorous state. I used this metallic paint on an orchard of about typifying novel features of the Midway. not do well. Experiment with fruit until There will be fifteen or more bands, some you find varieties suited to your locality of them imported from foreign lands for Most plums should be picked for market many trees for me from the borers.-Wil- of them imported from foreign lands for liam Cornell, Nassau Co., L. I.

Reply: Many years ago I gave coal tar
a thorough test in my apple orchard, and surpass in picturesqueness anything of its

the Midway of the Exposition. The cona few days before they are thoroughly ripe. Even for home use they are better
just before they are perfectly ripe.—Gerto some extent in my peach orchards. The | character ever before witnessed. The con- mantown Telegraph.

DO YOU KNOW THESE BIRDS?

Probably the interest in bird life was never greater than it is to-day, and every girl and boy should learn to know at least the common birds. As a help to this end Green's Fruit Grower offers two prizes: One of all of Green's many books on fruit culture and poultry for the most artistic coloring of the birds here given; another, one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for one year, for the first correct naming of the birds pictured. The contest will close July 15th, and answers must be directed Bird Contest, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

ssions to be represented in this division

Esquimaux Village; Glass Factory Trip to the Moon; Aeriocycle; Old Planta tion; Beautiful Orient; Miniature World's Fair; Around the World; Cleopatra; Colorado Gold Mine: Living Pictures; Dream land; Moving Pictures; War Cyclorama; Philippine Village; Alt Nurnburg; Panop-ticon; Streets of Mexico; Darkness and Dawn; Darkest Africa; Burning Mounain; Hawaiian Theatre; House Upside Down; Wild Water Sports; Gypsy Camp; Golden Chariots; Johnstown Flood; Bazaar Building; Infant Incubators; Scenic Railway; Fair Japan; Venice in America; Bostock's Wild Animal Arena; Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion Indian Congress; Dawson City; Ideal Palace; Miniature Railway.

### Prospects of Various Crops.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

excessively wet, rain falling almost continually for four to six weeks previous to the 1st of June, with occasionally a bright day or portion of a day. It was feared that the continuous falling of rain would prevent many fruit blossoms from being fertilized. Strawberry blossoms, however, have in this locality been well fertilized. In spite of the rain the strawberry crop at Rochester, N. Y., promises to be very abundant. In New Jersey, however, and some of the other States surrounding New York, the strawberry crop will not be large owing partially to drought last fall and to plantings last year. At Geneva, N. Y., we learn that the plum crop is considered a failure, which is a serious loss to many fruit growers there who make a specialty of plum culture, and these men were expecting a large crop. The Baldwin apple bore heavy last year and has not, as a rule, blossomed this season. Greening, Hubbardston and many other similar varieties have blossomed here, but the blossoms have shown a tendency to fall owing perhaps to the continuous rains. Plums and pears seem to promise a good crop about Rochester. Grapes seem to warrant the expectation that our vineyards will yield a good crop the coming fall. Peaches promise a good crop. It is remarkable that for several years past, peach buds have come through the winter in good shape and peaches have been abundant at Rochester, N. Y. Raspberries, blackberries, currents and other small fruits promise to yield abundantly. Wheat in his locality is almost a total failure owing to attacks of the Hessian fly. Many wheat fields after being plowed are planted to beans or to millet. The hay crop here will be the largest ever known,

### Fruit Notes.

Handle fruit as if you were handling It is the duty of every farmer to plant fruit trees. Cut out from the pear tree all limbs which show blight.

Most fruit growers say that clay soil is the best for the pear. Blackberries are a profitable berry to raise for the market.

The best soil for the raspberry is rich, well-drained, deep soil. The number of known species of plums runs up into the hundreds. Land that will produce grain and vege tables will grow blackberries.

nches apart after the June drop. Plant different kinds of fruit trees, so as o be sure of a crop of some kind Pears and plums are just as hardy as pples and just as valuable to raise. Strawberries will grow in every State in the Union. Have you a bed of them? Fruit trees require to be cultivated and

pruned, but they will repay all care and attention Training raspberries and blackberries on trellises is recommended by some growers. which you may send me 25 cents. Straw-When fruit has been thoroughly thinned

it attains the largest size, greatest beauty by runners or layers which take root durliciousness of flavor. In the market buyers sometimes prefer

larger ones picked too green. The grape is considered the most health ful of all fruits. Every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall can grow grapes. In starting a young orchard look after the trees often, and wherever a limb is found crossing another limb cut it out. Plum trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, but it should be weaker elaborate representation in the parade, and than for apples, or it will burn the foliage. Apple, pear and plum trees should be planted in every poultry yard. They will turesque pageant of savage and civilized afford shade for the fowls and the poultry

Plum trees do not generally require as representatives of fifty Indian tribes, Orientals, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Africans, should be done as early in the spring as possible, before the sap starts.

There is no section of country where

mals. A prominent feature will be floats some variety of every kind of fruit will

### CORRESPONDENCE

By the way, your paper, the Fruit Grower, is a treasure. It is the best of the kind ever sent to Florida. Your in formation is more than valuable to a farms, truck and fruit growers. It is indeed multum in parvo.—Elam B. Carlton, Florida, member of DeSoto County Straw. berry Association.

We take Green's Fruit Grower and like it very much. We get it with the New York Tribune. You sent my daughter sir. Jessie strawberry plants for writing child's letter. From those six plants we have three long rows. They were the finest berry around here last year. We liked them so well we thought we wou send and get some more.-Yours, Mrs. Delbert Dimmick, Savona, N. Y.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

I received my strawberry plants as pre-The weather has been variable in difmium to the Fruit Grower. They were such nice plants I sent for 100 more, which ferent sections of this country, as it is apt were received in due time with extra count. The weather has been and is now to be during any season. At Rochester, N. Y., the spring and early summer has been very wet. I think a great deal of Green's Fruit Grower and its editor. I read a very interesting letter in June number Will write a reply soon.-G. S. Dollar,

> The Fruit Grower, in my estimation cannot be beaten by any paper of its class. The price you offer it at ought to place it in the hands of every man who owns a dozen fruit trees, vines or bushes, Please state in the Fruit Grower the keep. ing qualities of the Lincoln coreless pear. Chas. P. Stoughton. Reply: The coreless pear is a long

keeper, but it is of such poor quality that we do not recommend it to planters.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I want to thank you for your answer

following the letter from the man who wanted a wife. I felt as though I wanted to clasp your hand with a fervent amen, We who have happy homes know that it takes deep rooted love to keep them 80. Thank you for your outspoken words. I feel like getting into an easy chair and reading every word of the Fruit Grower whenever it comes. The old familiar heading, too, is like an old friend.—Sarah M. Bailey. Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Dear Sir—Will you tell us through your paper the cause of young apple trees just from the nursery having great knots or bumps on the root of the trees (like club root on cabbage) and what hurt it will do and if there is a remedy? Some of the bumps are as large as a turkey's egg. Give me all information on this you can.-Capt, J. H. Johnson. Reply: Do not plant any trees with root

knots, such as you speak of. These knots are generally caused by fungus, which is a serious disease. But sometimes the knots are caused by the woolly aphis, which is bad enough but not so bad as the fungua disease. I know of no remedy for the knot on roots of trees when caused by the fungus, but there are several remedies for the woolly aphis, kerosene emulsion being one of them.-Editor.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Your Corsican strawberry plants re-

ceived. Will you please be so kind as t inform me how best to increase my stock Have you a book on strawberry culture? If so mail to me and I will remit the price of same at once. Do you plant seed to get new plants Plums should be thinned to about six

or will the plants from runners do? I want the a b c of strawberry culture. If you are not the author of such a work please tell where I may get such a book. I have quite a variety of sorts which I would like to give good attention. Find self-addressed envelope-Yours

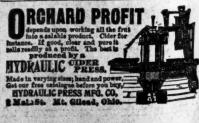
very truly, Wm. T. Bradley, M. D., Ar-Reply: I sent you my six books, one of which treats of strawberry culture, for

berry plants are increased or propagated ing the latter part of summer. no other method of propagating straw small but fully ripened strawberries to berry plants. When new varieties are de sired they are secured by sowing strawberry seed, but the young plants from the strawberry seed will not produce strawberries true to name. They will be all kinds; many of them very poor, possibly some of them valuable.-Editor.









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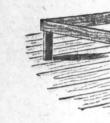
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paper, the Fruit It is the best of Florida. Your han valuable to t growers. It is -Elam B. Carlto eSoto County Straw.

ruit Grower and like get it with the New ent my daughter six ants for writing a those six plants we s. They were the here last year. We e thought we would re.—Yours, Mrs. Del-a, N. Y.

berry plants as pre-Frower. They were for 100 more, which e time with extra has been and is now reat deal of Green's editor. I read a s editor. I read a oon.-G. S. Dollar.

in my estimation. any paper of its offer it at ought to of every man who ees, vines or bushes, nit Grower the keepincoln coreless pear,

s pear is a long ch poor quality that d it to planters.

Grower: ou for your answer rom the man who as though I wanted ith a fervent amen. homes know that it e to keep them so. utspoken words. an easy chair and the Fruit Grower The old familiar old friend.-Sarah

Grower: tell us through your ing apple trees just ing great knots or the trees (like club what hurt it will do edy? Some of the a turkey's egg. Give this you can.—Capt,

any trees with root ak of. These knots by fungus, which is times the knots olly aphis, which is bad as the fungus remedy for the knot nen caused by the several remedies for sene emulsion being

Grower:

wberry plants rese be so kind as to increase my stock? strawberry culture?

to get new plants om runners do? strawberry culture. ay get such a book. od attention. envelope-Yours

radley, M. D., Ar-

my six books, one wberry culture, for e 25 cents. Strawased or propagated hich take root dursummer. There is propagating straw varieties are de by sowing strawing plants from the ot produce straw-They will be all very poor, possibly le.—Editor.





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ST.LOUIS AIR RIFLE

ALTON

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Wi We sit in the shade of the trees, And list to the hum of the bees. The eattle are grazing near by, Under the calm blue sky. While over all hangs sweet content, Like God's kind blessing sent.

Worse Than the Lion.

June.

Attendant-The lion tamer has been in ured and cannot perform to-night. Museum Manager-What happened to Attendant-He tried to discharge his

cook this morning.—Baltimore American.

Plum Culture.

Plum culture is one of the profitable in dustries for general farmers and fruit growers. The trees come into good bearing in five or six years from planting and the fruits are always salable at fair and remuperative prices. An eight-year-old plum tree will generally bear four or five bushels of good fruit annually. This is marketable in the fruit centers at an average of one to two cents a pound. I am familiar with several plum growers who claim that the trees bring from \$3 to \$10 each year. They may be planted as close as sixteen feet apart either way, making | he erop of an acre one of profit.

Location.-Any good orchard soil will produce plum trees and return most satisfactory dividends on the investment. A rich protected location is best suited for some varieties, while a creek bottom or natural wooded place is adapted to the hardy native or wild fruits. The plum is a hardwood tree that takes up much plant food. The ashes are rich in potash, which is annually consumed by the tree and fruit growth. A good fertilizer for plums would be 400 to 600 pounds of ground bone and 200 to 250 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, applied annually, broadcasted and worked well into the soil.

Varieties.—There are several excellent varieties of plums, each having its own claims for superiority. In the Northern nd Western States the green gage, Lombard and Washington are preferred. One grower recently said his green gage trees had brought him \$10 each for many years by drying the fruit and selling much the same as prunes. In the middle section of states the wild goose, yellow egg and similar American varieties are probably the most profitable. The Japan plums, among them being the Abundance, Red June and Burbank, are popular and good sellers in the Southern districts. Some growers say these varieties will produce fine specimens the second year after planting.

Plum trees may be obtained from any aurseryman at prices ranging about twenty serventeen acres; brick house, nine rooms, ce; also barn. Splendid opportunity for e desiring conveniences of town and ry life. Land lying partly within and any thriving town of Bracebridge, Mus-A. L. Collinson, Bracebridge, Mus-Ontario, Can. ents each. The small trees are cheanes and generally give the best satisfaction. They cost less and are more liable to live and become acclimated than the older ones. Some of the native varieties, like

the Pottawattamie, may be planted in clusters with fair profits assured. They fertilize their blossoms better and hear more uniform fruits when grouped.

Some successful plum orchardists keep poultry in the groves to rid the trees of the curculio. Ordinary insect enemies may be destroyed by spraying with arsenical solutions similar to those used in the apple orchard.

The marketing of plums is an important item that growers must keep in mind. The fruits will generally stand shipping to a considerable distance. Regular boxes holding about twenty pounds are advisable for market. If not sold green the plums may be cut open with a knife and evaporated either by improved methods or drying in the sun. In either case the drie fruit sells well and brings good returns Where the market does not justify the handling of green plums and dried ones are not practicable, the fruits may canned and sold at satisfactory prices. If well handled the plum orchard is one or the most profitable.-Joel Shomaker, Rural World.

PATENT OFFICE WONDERS.

Features of the Exhibit in the Government Building of the Pan-American.

The Patent Office exhibit in the Govern ment building of the Pan-American Exposition presents the newest models of in ventions in lines of economic development It aims to show the influence or the patent system in our civilization, and to give some indication of the probable merease in com forts and luxuries that will be accessible to the masses of people in the next quarter of a century.

It shows how the progress in invention in one age makes it possible for the poorer classes to enjoy in a later age what was not even accessible to the rich a score of years before. Twenty-five or thirty striking inventions of domestic utility or economic significance graphically illustrate the possibilties in this respect.

A number of specimens of cotton are shown which by a chemical process are so treated as to render them indistinguishable from silk. A large number of models in a great glass case illustrate the development of the harvesting machine. The Ives Kromskopi, an instrument that makes it possible to view a photograph in colors, is an interesting exhibit. A model that is of no practical importance but of considerable story of the Trojan war is told in Homer's popular interest, is one made by Abraham Lincoln.

The Question of too Much Land.

There are lots of land owners in every section of the country who are land poor. They own and control more land than they can work to advantage. They hang on to like grim death until the sheriff comes their relief or they are fortunate enough to find some man who has a sum of money arge enough to pay one-third down and ank account good exough to take the risk of getting the balance together in one and wo years. There are plenty of large farms throughout the country which could be made to pay for themselves within a few years if divided up properly and placed in the hands of ambitious men who would appreciate an opportunity to secure and pay for a home of their own.

Another benefit would accrue from a change of this kind. The condition of society would be much benefited. As a rule either in city or country, the best communities are those in which the people own their own homes. It prevents that floating element from predominating-people who have but little interest in their suras they are h values are higher, the moral tone better and the people more happy and prosperous in communities where there are small farms which are owned by their occupants.-Stockman and Farmer.

Fruit Bricks.

Strawberry bricks, raspberry bricks, dum bricks, current bricks and gooseperry bricks will soon be on the market for domestic consumption as well as for export. Being almost like fresh fruit and readily utilized by the housewife for pastry and other desserts, they are sure to earn quick popularity. Furthermore, their cost will be very moderate, manufactured as they will be in great quantities at the fruit-growing centres, and wrapped simply in oiled paper, so as to avoid the expens of cans or other receptacles. Not long ago a London firm of wholesale dealers in American products submitted to the British War Office a number of specimens of jam bricks for the use of the troops in South Africa, pointing out the saving that would be made in freight by substituting oiled paper for glass jars, crockery pots er tin cans. The proposition was rejected because it was declared, and admitted, that the solidified preserve was not yet in all respects perfect. That its slight remaining imperfections will be overcome, however, there is not the slightest doubt, -just as all difficulties have been surmounted in the case of mincemeat, which was long regarded as impossible of compression. To-day the traveler, the soldier or the sportsman, far from all civilized comforts, chips off a fragment from a hard three-inch cube, and, moistening it with brandy and water or milk, is provided with a palatable "portion" of the favorite Christmas delicacy.

"I tell you your country is painfully new. Why, you haven't even any fairy tales." "Haven't, eh? Well, you just come with me and look at some of the tablets on our best monuments."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

For the land's sake use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth.



THE STORY OF ODYSSEUS.

By Professor C. B. Knight, A. M., in the Pathfinder.

very human one, notwithstanding its my-thological setting. Written nearly twentyeight centuries ago it still appeals powerfully to the modern mind, though it must tive is now read only by the exceptional find time to read the work in its extended

laus, king of Sparta, and carried her off in caves not far distant from his own, they in his fleet to Troy. Menelaus, and his soon came trooping over the hills from all brother Agamemnon now raised the war cry and marshaled all the forces of the ifferent states of Greece fr an expedition against Troy to recover Helen. And thus came the famous Trojan war. Now King Odysseus was at this time living happily in his island realm of Ithaca, wrapped up in his wife Penelope and his boy Telemachus, and he didn't want to go into this foreign war in which ae had no interest. So he made believe he was insane, but Palamedes, one of the lieutenants of Menelaus, saw through his ruse and exposed him, and Odysseus was forced to join the army. Later on he brough dire ruin on Palamedes in revenge "Iliad," and this we can pass over, as the adventures of Odysseus came after he had started back home with his fleet, laden with spoils from the sack of Troy. seus had now been ten years from home, and he was in a hurry to get back; but he was destined to be delayed ten years more During his homeward voyage his little fleet was driven by stress of weather to a land whose inhabitants subsisted entirely on a curious plant called the lotus, which was sweet as honey to the taste, but had the effect of causing utter oblivion of home and country, and of creating an irresistible longing to remain forever in the land of the lotus-eaters. Odysseus and his companions were hospitably received by the people, who regaled them freely with their uliar and very delicious food; after partaking of which, however, the comrades of the hero refused to leave the country, and it was only by sheer force that he at length succeeded in bringing them back to their

ADVENTURE WITH THE CYCLOPS Continuing their journey, they next arrived at the country of the Cyclops, a race of giants remarkable for having only one eye, which was placed in the center of their foreheads. Here Odysseus, whose love of adventure overcame more prudent con somewhere else another. It is a fact that siderations, left his fleet safely anchored values are higher, the moral tone better in the ay of a neighboring island, and with twelve chosen companions set out to explore the country. Near the shore they found a vast cave, into which they boldly entered. In the interior they saw to their surprise huge piles of cheese and great pails of milk ranged round the walls. After partaking freely of these provisions his companions endeavored to persuade Odysseus to return to the shin; but the hero being curious to make the acquaintance of the owner of this extraordinary abode, or-

dered them to remain and await his pleas-Toward evening a fierce giant made his appearance, bearing an enormous load of wood upon his shoulders, and driving before him a large flock of sheep. This was Polyphemus, the son of Neptune and owner of the cave. After all his sheep had entered, the giant rolled before the entrance of the cave an enormous rock, which the combined strength of a hundred men would have been powerless to move. Having kindled a fire of great logs of pine-wood he was about to prepare his supper when the flames revealed to him, in a corner of the cavern, its new occupants, who now came forward, and informed him that they were shipwrecked mariners, and claimed his hospitality. To the consternation of Odysseus the giant seized two of his companions, and, after dashing them to the ground, consumed their remains, washing down the ghastly meal with huge draughts of milk. He then stretched his gigantic limbs on the ground, and soon fell fast asleep before the fire.

Thinking the opportunity a favorable one to rid himself and his companions of their terrible enemy, Odysseus drew his sword, and creeping stealthily forward, was about to slay the giant when he suddenly remembered that the mouth of the cave was closed by the immense rock, which rendered egress impossible. He, therefore, wisely determined to wait until the following day, and set his wits to work in the meantime to devise a scheme by which he and his companions might make their escape. When early next morning the giant awoke, two more un-fortunate companions of the hero were seized by him and devoured; after which Polyphemus leisurely drove out his flock,

The story of Odysseus, or Ulysses, is a | taking care to secure the entrance of the

Next evening the giant devoured two more of his victims, and when he had finished his revolting meal Odysseus stepped have appealed much more strongly to the forward and presented him with a large ancient Greek mind, before the veil of measure of wine which he had brought mystery in things was rent away and with him from his ship in a goat's skin. realism was revealed. The episodes of The monster, thoroughly overcome with the story-Scylla and Charybdis, the Si- the powerful old liquor, soon fell into a rens, the Cyclops, etc.,-are familiar to heavy sleep, and Odysseus lost no time in everyone, but the connected narra- putting his plan into operation. He had back to his ship. Having rejoined his comcut during the day a large piece of the few. A running review of this narrative giant's own olive staff which he now will be welcome to many who might never heated in the fire, and, aided by his companions, thrust it into the eye of Polyphemus, and in this way effectually blinded him.

Old Priam, king of Troy, in Asia Millor, sent his son Paris to Greece on a diplomatic mission. Paris there fell in love his howls of pain and rage. His cries being heard by his brother Cyclops, who lived ing heard by his brother Cyclops, who lived sides, but they concluded that he had been playing them a trick, and therefore abandoned him to his fate.

The blinded giant now groped vainly round his cave in hopes of laying hands on some of his tormentors; but wearied at length with these fruitless exertions he rolled away the rock which closed the hole, thinking that his victims would rush out with the sheep, when it would be an easy matter to capture them. But Odysseus arranged that he and his companions should cling to the under side of the sheep, which were very large, and by this stratagem they eluded the giant and all escaped They now hastened on board their vessel and Odysseus, thinking himself at a safe distance, mockingly defied the giant; whereupon Polyphemus seized a huge rock, and, following the direction of the voice, hurled it towards the ship, which narrowly escaped destruction. The giant then called upon his father, Nep une, to avenge him, entreating him to curse Odysseus with a long and tedious voyage, to destroy all his ships and all his companions, and to make his return as late, as unhappy, and as desolate as pos-

After sailing about over unknown seas for some time the hero and his followers cast anchor at the island of Aeolus, king the Winds, who welcomed them cordially, and sumptuously entertained them for a whole month. When they took their leave he gave Odysseus the skin of an ox, into which he had placed all the contrary winds in order to insure to them a safe and speedy voyage, and then, having cautioned him on no account to open it caused the gentle Zephyrus to blow so that he might waft them to the shores of Greece. On the evening of the tenth day after their departure they arrived in sight of the watch-fires of Ithaca, the home of Odysseus. But here, unfortunately, Odysseus, being completely wearied out, fell asleep, and his comrades, thinking Aeolus had given him a treasure in the bag which he so sedulously guarded, seized this opportunity of opening it, whereupon all the adverse winds rushed out and drove them back to the Aeolian island. This time. however, Aeolus did not welcome them as before, but dismissed them with bitter re proaches for their disregard of his in-

After a six-days' voyage they at length sighted land. Observing what appeared to be the smoke from a large town, Odysseus dispatched men to procure provisions But they discovered to their consternation that they had set foot in the land of the Laestrygones, a race of fierce and gigantic cannibals, governed by their king Antiphates, whereupon they put to sea without delay. But Antiphates and his fellow giants pursued the fugitives to the sea shore. They seized huge rocks which they hurled upon the fleet, sinking eleven of the ships with all hands on board; the vessel under the immediate command of Odvsseus being the only one which escaped de struction. In this ship, with his few remaining followers, Odysseus now set sail. but was driven by adverse winds to an

island called Actaena. THE FASCINATIONS OF CIRCE.

The hero and his companions were in sore need of provisions, and a foraging party was sent ashore. They soon came to a magnificent marble palace, which was situated in a charming and fertile valley. Here dwelt a beautiful enchantress called Circe. The entrance to her abode was guarded by wolves and lions, who, however were tame and harmless as lambs They were, in fact, human beings who by the wicked arts of the sorceress had been transformed. From within they heard the enchanting voice of the goddess, who was weaving a web such as immortals alone could produce. She graciously invited them to enter, and all save the prudent and cautious Eurylochus accepted the invitation. The banquet which she provided for their refreshment was served in vessels of pure gold. But while her guests were abandoning themselves to the pleasures of the table the wicked enchantress was secretly working their ruin; for the wine drugged and when the sorceress couched them with her magic wand they were immediately transformed into swine, still, however, retaining their human

When Odysseus heard from Eurylochus of the terrible fate which had befallen his companions he resolved to rescue them. On his way to the palace of the sorceress he met a youth who revealed himself to him as Mercury, the messenger of the gods, who presented him with a peculiar herb to counteract the baneful arts of the

enchantress. Circe received the hero with all the grace and fascination at her command, and pre-sented him with a draught of wine in a golden goblet. This he readily accepted, trusting to the efficacy of the antidote. Then, in obedience to the injunction of Mercury, he drew his sword and rushed upon the sorceress. When Circe found that her fell purpose was for the first time frustrated she knew that it must be the great Odysseus who stood before her, whose visit had been foretold to her, and on his demand she restored to his comnanions their human form.

But all warnings and past experience were forgotten by Odysseus when Circe commenced to exercise upon him her blandishments. He and his companions took up their abode in the island for a whole year; and it was only on the earnest ad-monition of his friends that he was at length induced to free himself from her toils. The goddess now warned him that his future would be beset with many dan-

gers, and commanded him to consult the blind old seer Tiresias, in the realms of Hades, concerning his future destiny. She then loaded his ship with provisions for the voyage, and reluctantly bade him fare-

IN THE NETHER WORLD.

Though appalled at the prospect of seek-

ing the weird and gloomy realms inhabited by the spirits of the dead, Odysseus obeyed the command of the goddess. He accordingly set sail for the furthermost end of the world. Favored by gentle breezes they soon reached their destination in the far west. Having dug a trench to receive the blood of the sacrifices he now offered a black ram and ewe to the powers of darkness, whereupon crowds of shades rose up from the yawning gulf, clustered round im, eager to quaff the blood of the sacrifice, which would restore to them for a time their mental vigor. But 1 indful of the injunction of Circe, Odysseus brandished his sword, and suffered none to approach until Tiresias had appeared. The great prophet now came slowly forward leaning on his golden staff, and after drinking of the sacrifice proceeded to impart to Odysseus the hidden secrets of his future fate. Tiresias also warned him of the numerous perils which would assail him and then instructed him how to avoid them. But at last so many shades came swarming round him that the courage of Odysseus failed him, and he flea in panions they once more put to sea, and proceeded on their homeward voyage. THE SIRENS.

After some days' sail their course led hem past the islands of the Sirens. Now Circe had warned Odysseus on no account to listen to the seductive melodies of these treacherous nymphs; because all who gave ear to their enticing strains felt an unconquerable desire to leap overboard and join them, when they either perished at their hands, or were engulfed by the waves. In order that his crew should not hear the songs of the Sirens, Odysseus had filled their ears with melted wax; but the hero himself so dearly loved adventure that he could not resist the temptation of braving this new danger. By his own desire, therefore, he was lashed to the mast, and his comrades had strict orders on no account to release him until they were out of sight of the island, no matter how much he might implore them to be set free. As they neared the fatal shore they

held the Sirens seated side by side on the verdant slopes of the island; and as their sweet and alluring strains fell upon his ear the hero became so powerfully affected by them, that, forgetful of all dangers, he entreated his comrades to release him; but the sailors, obedient to his orders, refused to unbind him until the enchanted Island had disappeared from view. The danger past, the hero gratefully acknowledged the firmness of his followers, which had been the means of saving his life.

A CHAPTER OF DELAYS.

They now approached the terrible danzers of Scylla and Charybdis, between Odysseus steered his vessel beneath the six heads, swooped down and seized six ears. At length they reached the island sall this if economy is to be studied. But the crew became mutinous and inthe heavens and shine thereafter only in or some old building where looks is away Jupiter caused a terrible storm and Odysseus alone escaping on a floating rowly escaping being sucked into the whirlisland of Oxygia, the haunt of the wood nymph Calypso. This goddess took such a fancy to Odysseus that she offered him immortality and immortal youth if he would make the island his home. He declined the offer, being anxious to get back to his wife and boy in Ithaca. But in spite of his good intentions he was kept on the island seven long years, and would never have got away had not some of the other gods interceded for him with Jupiter and caused orders to be sent to Calypso to let him go home.

Accordingly a raft was built, Calypso herself weaving the sails, and again Odysseus started out for his native land. Again he was shipwrecked. Neptune being still eager for vengeance on account of the blinding of his son Polyphemus. But again he escaped and made his way to a beautiful island belonging to King Alcinous It chanced that Nausicaa, the beautiful daughter of the king, and a number of the court ladies had come down to the shore to do their washing, and there they found Odysseus asleep. The princess had some made it a success. It may be the manner new clothes brought for the unfortunate castaway and he was conducted to the foyal palace, where he was splendidly entertained. At length King Alcinous put the hero on board one of the royal ships and had him taken to Ithaca in safety.

HIS RETURN HOME. On landing again on his native shores his protectress Pallas-Athene appeared to him and told him how his son Telemachus, now grown to manhoood, had gone in search of him and how his queen Penelope was besieged by suitors, who were contending for her hand. She had promised to marry one of these as soon as she finished weaving a robe, but she nullified this by raveling out at night all she knit during the day, for she was still hoping for the return of Odysseus. Had Odysseus appeared suddenly on the scene he would have been cast out for an imposter. So he disguised himself as a tramp, but succeeded in making himself known to his son Telemachus, with whom he hatched a plot to get rid of the troublesome suitors. Telemachus persuaded his mother to announce now that she would marry the man who could do the best shooting with the famous bow of Odysseus. When the trial came off not one of these suitors was able to even bend the bow, so strong was it. Odysseus now came up and asked leave to try. The suitors mocked at his audacity but the pretended beggar drew the bow and sent the arrow flying through twelve rings hung one after another, and then turning round sent another through the heart of the most offensive of the suitors. Then he and Telemachus fell on the others and after a desperate fight not one of the

gang remained alive. But Penelope was not quite sure that this was indeed her liege lord, so she de-cided to put him to a sure test. She there-fore commanded in his hearing that his bed be brought from his chamber. Now it happened that Odysseus had himself made this bed, the foot of it being an

A Woman Who Popped the Question.

A TRUTHFUL TALE OF EARLY MICHIGAN. Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Lydia was the daughter of an early pioneer of Michigan. Having no son her father required her assistance in such work about the farm as she could perform, not the least of which was driving the oxen in the logging fallow, and also to drag and plow.

She married early; a son survived his father, who lived only a few years, but being a skillful musician he joined the band of a traveling circus and liberally supplied his wife and boy with money, the result of his labors, which she economically supplemented by working at house-work or needle as opportunity offered, saving every dollar possible to be expended in payment upon a tract of land lying near and now a part of one of our large cities; a mere country village at that time. After the death of his father the mother continued working out, sewing, etc., to earn means of support for herself and lit-

When Dwight, an old acquaintance, one day asked her to go buggy riding with him she gave the subject a little thought. then replied:

"It is according to what you mean by your attentions to me. If you mean merely to while away time and have a nice time, and all that sort of fooling for company's sake. I have not the time. I have my boy to support as well as myself. If I ride out with you we shall attract attention and be the subject of remarks, and I will do no such thing for nothing else but to gratify your present desire for my company. If you mean business that will be different thing."

"Oh, of course," he replied, "I do mean business, as you say."

So they rode out as he had requested. People did the usual amount of curious gossiping. They married, lived happily for years; raised two sons and one daughter.

The elder half brother was finely educated and married in the upper strata. His son is now an Episcopal minister somewhere in "the East." Their eldest son also is an influential and useful memher of society.

Late in life Dwight was afflicted with partial paralysis; softening of the brain ensued; for years she cared for him like a child until the burden was removed by his death.

She still survives; old but "well to do;" the result of his adventures with the capital resultant upon sale of the city prop-erty, realized from her discreet youthful Was it wise she should "propose"? We

leave the reader to judge.

Painting Farm Buildings.

Some one has said that "paint and putty are like charity, they cover up a multitude of sins," or faults would have been a betwhich Circe had desired them to pass. As | ter word, as not all faults deserve to be called sins. When the spring rains are great rock, Scylla, a terrible monster with over, and the wood is dry, but before the flies get plenty, is a good time to paint of his crew from the deck, and the cries farm buildings, carts and tools. It is not of her wretched victims long rang in his necessary to have a skilled painter to do of Trinacria, whereupon Helios, the sun-god, pastured his flocks and herds and last as long, look as well, and preserve which Circe had warned them to avoid. the wood as well as those mixed by the painter, and any hired man or smart boy sisted on going ashore, and stress of can soon learn to spread them, not as well weather kept them there a month. Mean- as the man who learned the trade, but well time their provisions gave out and the sailors, while Odysseus was asleep, killed first tried such a job we received these some of the sacred oxen of Helios. Helios | directions which helped us much. "Keep was greatly enraged at tais impiety and the paint well mixed, do not get too much threatened that unless Jupiter punished the on the brush, and carry the hand steadily crew he would withdraw his sunlight from in a straight line." Begin on something Hades. Accordingly when Odysseus sailed very important, and a considerable improvement will be seen in the workman the ship was struck by ligatning and de ship after even a day's practice, and when stroyed, the crew all being drowned and a second coat is put on it should be smooth enough to hide the defects of the first atmast. The hero floated on the open sea tempt. Most of the ready-mixed paints for nine days, when, after once more nar- are improved by the addition of a little more oil and turpentine, at least toward pool of Charybdis, he was cast on the the bottom of the can, as but few will keep them sufficiently well stirred .-American Cultivator.

### Visit Successful Farmers,

Nothing will contribute more toward success in any vocation than enthusiasm which is founded upon faith in your own abilities to succeed in your own undertaking. If anyone anywhere near you is making a success in your adopted line of work, or specialty, you should by all means visit him and see just how he manages, and why he succeeds where others have failed. Farming in all its branches as now profitably pursued, needs constant study, and during the comparative leisure every one should review the past and plan for better results in future. There is no other method of learning about any farm subject equal to being on the farm where such work is practiced, of feeding stock, or a plan of preserving roots, ensilage or other fodder. A farmer may contemplate a system of underdrains for his wet fields, in which case nothing short of a visit to some farmer who has thus drained his lands will enable him to gain so many valuable hints and sugges-tions regarding this important work. Such visits not only give new ideas but are a wholesome recreation, and many a farmer who at first thought may say, "I can't afford it," will find by experience that he has spoken too soon. Take a day to go and visit some of the best farms in your county, and the way will open for further visits and a wider knowledge of the best methods of carrying your special line of work to a successful termination.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

A few lines on a local page of the Boston Transcript reports the arrival in Boston of "three carloads of trees, from Rochester, N. Y." These are some of the stock that is to be used in that city on Arbon Day. A good deal of it will be distributed through the Roxburghe Club, which is an organization of public-spirited citizens who for several years have been interested in the beautifying of the city. One of the practical measures which they take to further this is to give trees freely to any one who will promise to plant them on the street, in proper alignment, and in good soil. It is pleasant to know that while Rochester is taking so important a part in the Arbor Day efforts of other cities to make themselves more attractive, the day will not be forgotten at home. The women and the school children will do much tomorrow, directly and indirectly, to make Rochester the beautiful summer city that its pseudonynm suggests.

made this bed, the foot of it being an olive tree which was still rooted in the ground, and round it he had built his chamber. So he cried out that his bed could not be moved, and by this token Penelope knew him. A joyful reunion now took place and Odysseus continued to reign over his happy, people for many years.

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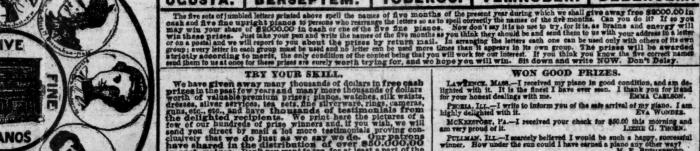
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tion to the degeneration of the sugar

seful vegetable, it is interesting to note,

belongs to the nightshade family, as its

duced a famine in many localities, par

Housekeeping in Warm Weather.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

lene stove is a great saving of time and

worry, for you will not need to kindle the

fire and wait for the stove to get hot. If

you have a good stove, a little practice

the oven will bake perfectly. Fruits may

be canned or preserved in the morning,

and pudding and pies baked. Live simply,

providing an abundance of fruit and veg

etables. A variety of food is more neces-

sary at this season than any other time,

and is easier to obtain. There is a gen

uine pleasure in providing good meals for

A refrigerator is a roomy and handsom

piece of furniture, and is almost indis-

pensable at this season. One that has ar

partment at the top to put the ice in, and

a receptacle below for the food is better than the old fashioned kind where the food

and ice are together. Open the door as

little as possible, and if you wish to make

the ice last as long as possible wrap it

Never keep cabbage, turnips or other veg

etables having a strong odor in the ice

chest, and milk should never be put in

until the animal heat has left it. Your

refrigerator requires intelligent care to

yield the best results. Many otherwise

neat servants neglect this part of their

work, yet there is no part that is more

important. Wipe the trays with a cloth

every morning, and give it a good scrub-

bing with a strong solution of borax and

water once a week. There is nothing that

will so effectually cleanse and purify the

ice chest as borax, and the health of the

family will be benefited by its liberal use.

in warm weather is an odorless steam

cooker, in which vegetables, puddings and

other articles are cooked. They save the

time and labor of watching several ves-

sels, cook the food to perfection, and retain all the nutriment. When everything is

ready, one burner of a gasolene stove fur-

nishes all the heat needed, which is a real economy in fuel.—E. J. C.

Lord Roberts Reports.

"Wagons were imported for trial from the United States, and these proved to be super-rior to any other make of either Cape or English manufacture. The wheels were of

English manufacture. The wheels were of hickory and the metal work of steel. They were built by Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., who have a great wagon manufactory at South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A. The superiority of these vehicles was doubtless due to the fact that such wagons are largely used in America for the carriage of goods as well as for military transport. The manufacturers have, therefore, learned by practical experience what is the best type of wagon, and what are the most suitable materials to employ in building it. It may be added that the wagons in question cost considerably less

wagons in question cost considerably less than the Bristol pattern wagon."

An invention which is really a great help

will enable

the family.

among the lower classes.

DAVIS-CHAMBERS ATLANTIC BRADLET BROOKLYN ULSTER MOIND SOUTHERN ) SHIPMAN MISSOURI St. Louis RED SEAL BOUTEERN JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO MORLEY Cleveland. MALEM CORNELL

S THERE any Pure White Lead nowadays? Yes, and it is made in the oldfashioned way by the "old Dutch process" of slow corrosion.

The brands named in margin are genuine, and, with pure Linseed Oil, they make the only durable and satisfactory paint.

For any color or shade required, use NATIONAL LEAD COM-PANY'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Pamphlet sent free

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

### The Stars and Their Guide.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman. "Canst thou Guide Arcturus with His Sons?"

Through mighty orbits grandly .With steady motion, tireless zeal .The globe of fire encompassing.

The swife Arcturus, glant sun, Drives on in space, of whom we read: The blazing monster knews but One, Who can control his frightful speed.

For ever, forth, from whence he came, The huge star streams with brilliant By rules unknown, the spheres of flam Rush on through space in diverse wa The Power who guides the whirling stars,

The greater and the lesser lights, In pathless space, their variance bars, And steers them through terrific flights The Eye that scans the universe,

Each twinkling orb, or great or small, Lends lightning glance, bids clouds disperse Yet, notices the sparrows fall. God made the world; the singing spheres
With sweet, glad chorus thrilled the si
The melody of worlds He hears;
He harkens when the ravens cry.

Tulips and Hyacinths. Editor Green's Fruit Grower: been very favorable for tulips and jure these flowers directly, but their sea--first they must be bought and set in in the fall and most people's gardening and second, it is supposed they are really are not greatly dwelt upon by the cata- the Lord's Supper. The bread and bulbs which proved to be of a tall, slender land. growing and small flowered sort of He watched and wondered to see these greatly because it bloomed and increased God's luscious grapes that his rain and sunright along year after year, but since I shine had made to ripen. To his innocent have discovered that the ordinary catamind there seemed no harm in these fresh logue hyacinth is equally hardy and re- juices pressed from the pure fruit, but if liable its relative importance has diminished though I still should not care to be those other good people taste it. without it. What makes me the maddest! In the evening when the family is that thinking the hyacinth of the deal- gathered about their fireside the boy beers' list were sure to degenerate and fizzle gan upon the subject that had been occuout I have been without them all these years. Perhaps I should say that I never vice by saying: "Mother, wasn't that wine have had any of the named and high- you drank at church to-day?" priced sorts, the Countess de Flutterbudget or the Baron von Corkscrew, etc., may not be quite the same, but as Vick, in a bute catalogue, says his unnamed sorts are post-paid. You can classify them to some at the mill when he will go to church and extent by the color of the bulb, dark blue, violet, crimson, etc., have dark bulbs, light tints and white have white ones like white onions. All are delightfully fragrant. I cannot now remember whether It was more than one dozen I bought have over 100, though not all of blooming press on Saturday night, but on Sabbath size. The first spring after planting there on. After a time, don't know just how long, the old one dies and you have only the uld soon be too small for them. You but it is better to let them r main where at their noon-tide lunch? they are. Neither tulip nor hyacinth needs

by the time these need the room they will Splendid mixed tulips-just as good as any except that you do not know their n, etc., beforehand—can be had for \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 100. Some are in bloom almost with the crocus, others delay till near June. The later ones are mostly taller and larger than the earlier. Here is a plant set four years, I think, ago. It has four flowers this season, four great cups of scarlet and gold and eight noning offsets. The bed where it grows has a foundation of solid yellow formed by grading, then fine black dirt cow-yard, manure and earth mixed intimately by the cow's feet in wet deep and that was all. All over my place and every other place hereabout a solid "No, manm yellow clay full of stones is found at a the minister." oth of seven or nine inches, nearly water

and then they may be reset at once. There

of-the-way corner, but this is in the nature

of a compromise; you are not to imagine

as other perennials. You may often set

tight, a hard, heavy, cold soil. I apply manure to the surface and culture is perhaps an inch deep. No under-drains in fact nothing as it should be according to the books. Putting two inches of sand on a bed or two I fancied for a of sand on a bed or two I fancied for a while that the tulips did better but after all I am not sure there is much if any difference. Purple, crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, with red veins later, taller, earlier,

smaller, single and double we are at this writing almost tulip crazy. When the morning sun shines toward you through their petals it is a poor comparison to call them fiery, for no fire ever glowed as they I noticed lately that self-sown seed was growing : don't know whether it is worth while to raise them from seed or They increase fast from offsets. When the catalogues begin to appear in August get yourself an outfit of tulips and hyacinths. You will be greatly pleased the first year, still more the second and so on. / Last year I set the Arundo donax, giant grass, from Green's, said to be hardy, but knowing the capacity of my cold soil for thinning out exotics I could only hope. But covered with an inch or two of horse manure it came through all right. A magnificent plant which should

### A Subject for Thought.

be seen in every yard .- E. S. Gilbert, N. Y.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by

There is a great deal said in regard to the subject of temperance and the example set before the young. Parents will be very strict with their children, guarding them from temptation, at the same time their own actions may be the sub-The cool moist spring of this year has ject of comment with the child. Let me state a true instance to show a child's hyacinths. Not that heat and drought in- keen observation: One Saturday afternoon the boy had been chided for drink son is shorter. There are two reasons, I ing sweet cider just from the press-made think, why they are not more cultivated from apples from their own orchard. The following day he sat in church at communion beside his parents and listened to fever is pretty well reduced by that time; a sermon from the text, "Am I My Brother's Keeper." After the service all good only for one year. Their perennial remained seated as was the custom of that character and perfectly easy management church, while the members commemorated logue, the dealer rather implying if he were passed and the boy watched the wine does not quite say that new ones are bet- cup pass from lip to lip among those strong Indeed I remember the editor of prohibition men, and white ribbone Nick's Floral Guide as saying in effect that women whom he had heard argue that to the hyacinth was a Dutchman who didn't free the country of her great curse of inwant to be naturalized, which is very dif-ferent from my experience. Some years stopped, the distilleries closed and the ago a marrieo daughter gave me some saloon shut up and prohibition rule the

Not knowing its real name I women sip in this sacred place and time called it the wild hyacinth and valued it from this very wine press the juice of

pying his thoughts since the morning ser

"Yes, my son. Why do you ask?" "Because," said the boy, "I can't understand why you lecture me for drinking sweet cider but drink the wine yourself nearly as good as any, let us suppose that Didn't God make the apple as well as the they are. It is because some insist on grape? Why should one be put in silver just such and such colors, height, etc., that cups and passed around among the Christhe dealer names and keeps them separate tians in the church pews when you think both in the propagating ground and in the it a sin for us boys to drink sweet cider store and this means more expense. Rest from a jug? I don't see any harm in assured that the mixed, unnamed kinds are either; but if one is wrong why isn't the good enough for you and these can be had other? What right has Deacon Wright for seventy-five or eighty cents per dozen, to lecture me for going to get sweet cider

take wine?"

Here is a subject that may well puzzle older heads than his. It is a question has engaged my thought a great deal and I have spoken of it in public several times We chide the child who wants a drink three or four years ago or not, but to-day 1 of sweet cider when it comes from the morning we sit in our pews and with this is one rosette of leaves and a single flower child upon one side and a fallen brother stem; the next year three or five young or sister on the other receive the wine plants appear beside the old one and so cup and sip the wine that on Monday you would blame your neighbor for having upon his dinner table. Remember in all younger ones. Except for this the world three cases the juice is in a sweet state. Who should set the good example? The will read that after the foliage begins to small boy at the jug of cider, the church ripen the bulbs may be lifted and stored member in the Lord's house or the family the house until fall and so they may be claiming no pretensions to Christianity-

When the temperance people wish to taking up except as a relief from crowding enforce prohibition let them begin at home -in their church-where everything should is no more sense in lifting these roots and be above reproach and discarding the wine keeping them dry all summer than in tak- cup, place pure cold water in its place. ing up lilies and storing them all winter. Then the drunkard reeling down the street You will see the second year that the cannot point in at the church door and leaves are larger and that the plants look say, "When I would have walked upright better established. If you need the ground and shunned my evil ways, you, inside that for annuals you may take them very church and at that very communion up and heel them in carefully in some out- table offered me the cup of wine; that, tame as it was, excited my thirst anew and sent me out into the street, the old you are doing them a kindness. They like longing still burning within me. The taste to remain and become established as well was in my month and I must have some thing stronger and stronger, until I became

annuals among them as they stand and what you see me to-day. If we claim to lead a temperate life and hope to help our fellow creatures let us never place before him the wine cup in the sacred house of God, when we would not do it in our homes.

The churches are taking up this subject and giving it serious thought and well they may.

It were better for us to use pure water to keep Him in remembrance than place a stumbling block in a weaker brother's path.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of much alarm.
"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny."

The terrified boy looked up imploringly

"No, mamma," he interposed; "send for "The minister!" exclaimed the mother.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN. I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never falls to cure the piler from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displace ments, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every aufferer. Address

can get money out of anybody."-Tit-Bits

#### The Rehearsed Wedding.

The wedding was, upon the whole, an artistic success. The bride, particularly, winced unmistakable talent. She trembled artistic success. with all the technical accuracy of an aspen leaf and the emotional intensity of a startled fawn. Her trembling, indeed, was irreproachable. If she cast down her eyes with something of amateurish gawkiness the fact is easily attributable to her inexcane, may also be said of the potato. This perience-this being her first weddingrather than to an essentially defective method. She was fairly well supported.

botanical name, "Solanum tuberos The bridegroom rose from his knees too dicates, the common poisonous nightshade soon and had to be knocked down by the being the "Solanum nigrum." The potato prompter, but otherwise the minor parts has been found wild in Mexico and were carried creditably .- Detroit Journal. America, and was taken to England by

#### Coming to Love People.

We come to love people through what we do for them rather than through what they do for us. God has gone far beyond our thanking in what He has done for us, but we take His gifts as a matter of course until He can induce us to do some-thing for Him.

This is why He throws on us the burder of working where He might have wrought, and giving where He might have given. It is for our sakes, that we thereby may learn to love the Doer and Giver of all

And so a wise mother, instead of doing everything for her child and herself, teaches it love by setting it to do for her. -Sunday School Times.

### Teach Love of Nature.

If nature be the teacher, we need never fear that our children have become pupils too soon, because her's is not a cramming Every little mind brought in contact with her is plied incessantly with knowledge, it is true, yet as freely as the air is drawn into the lungs and fills them, giving with each respiration new vigor and life, even so does nature impart her instruction to the mind. Often she may require a preceptor. Let us not fail to be that preceptor, and show our children how her book always lies open before them waiting to be read, filled from cover to cover with every living, growing thing, and that nothing is too insignificant to find place among the pages. If they become well acquainted with her, they will love her and will have gained besides a knowl edge which will never be forgotten nor relegated to the attics of the brain on account of disuse. In view of this, would not it be wise to let our children give up the first seven or eight years of their lives to the tutelage of nature alone?-Ex.

#### Middle Life the Best.

The best years of life may be the middle years, says St. Louis Globe. Not all are like Uzziah, who builded strong cities in his youth and when mature manhood came wasted away in the cities he had builded. Some noble spirits fill to the utmost the years of experience with their garnered wisdom. At the gateway of an Each worshiper cast into the vase some precious coin or royal gift until as the day wore on to its meridian the vase was crowded with the treasure of the morning hours. The priest took then the vase and distributed from it to all who were in need Thus with some men. The long years of early life have been employed in storing up wisdom, experience, faith and ove-a very wealth of-the world's most precious coins. The chance such men have and use in middle life is to pour out upor the world from the vase of brain and heart and bank account, enriching the world around them and not impoverishing themselves. The backbone of society, the flower of the church, the mainstay of the posed of men like these. Untouched by the corrupting influence of self-indulgence. they bring to every righteous enterprise the ripe fruit of experience, the garnered wislom of past years. They are not lean kine to be fed, but fat kine to be expended for the people's good. Francis Bacon, in early manhood, wise beyond his years, in middle life fell before "tae destruction that wasteth at noonday," with bribes in his Goethe knew life when he wrote 'Faust," the story of the worldly-wise who lived through youth untainted to be enmeshed in the crime of self-indulgence when the middle years had come. Such characters in fact and fiction make emphatic the worth and work of the rarer kind to whom past years are sheaves to oe utilized for humanity's help and not a shock of wheat to lean upon or selfishly devour.

#### Are Potatoes and Sugar Cane to Become Extinct?

If there should be no more sugar cane the world, beets might be cultivated to take its place entirely, but if there were no longer any potatoes, the domestic economy of thousands of humble homes would be seriously deranged, and the deprivation would be considerable even on the most luxurious table, says the Democrat and Chronicle. That the sugar cane and the potato are in danger of becoming degenerate and finally extinct has for some time een recognized in botanical laboratories all over the world. In this country, the potanical department of Harvard University has gone into the matter with a good deal of thoroughness, and experiments have been undertaken to perpetuate these

valuable species. The danger lies in the fact that both have been propagated for so many generations from buds-the sugar cane from the joints of stalk, and the potato from the eyes of the tuber-that they have alost lost their power of producing fruitful seeds. For a century or more, during which reproduction from buds can be suc cessfully continued, the fact that the seeds themselves become sterile or dwindle away and disappear, does not seem particularly important. Finally, however, there comes a time, like the present, when whole species shows signs of the deterioration which precedes extinction; and it is then only by crossing one plant with another plant, or one variety with another variety, that the life of the species can be renewed. But if the plant has lost its seed-producing faculty, such crossing is evidently impossible, and the degenera-tion must continue to its logical result. When it was discovered by the botan-

ists that the sugar cane was losing its power to produce fruitful seeds, it was realized that such a loss meant inbreeding, as it would be called in the case of animals, and that, unless some artificial means of restoration could be employed the species would eventually run out. The highest animals are so classified because they are the best equipped for the per-petuation of their species, and the intel-lect of man places him above other animals because it equips him to maintain the life of the race under all sorts of unfavorable circumstances. As the breed of man is maintained and improved by the constant crossing of individuals, adding incellectual strength to physical strength and courage to gentleness, so in plant life a similar crossing is essential to the maintenance of a species. Plants are

#### When That Old Hose Was Young. as high or low as they possess to a greater

or less degree the capacity for perpetuat-ing their kind. The beauty of the flower, its bright color and sweet perfume, and Well, yes, the world was fresh and gay,
And life was worth the living, too,
And work in them ole times beened play,
And skies was always clear and blue,
And skies was always clear and blue,
And ne'er a day in all the year
On which at toil no song I sung:
O! still the memory stays to cheer
Of days when that ole hoss was young! ften its peculiar arrangement, are all for purpose of attracting insects so that the fructifying pollen may be carried from lant to plant, crossing individual with in ividual and one variety with another. Practically all that has been said in re-

You want to buy him? Not if I
Have any 'quaintance' with myself!
A hundred-fifty! 'Twould n't buy
His cast-off shoes upon that shelf!
For many years, through sun and rain,
To that old hoss I've fondly clung:
His neigh brings back the joys again
Of days when that ole hoss was young!

I drove him in my courting days,
Up hill, down dale, through field and wo
He shared my love in horsely ways,
He heard our vows, and understood!
The children came; he loved them all, Sir Walter Raleigh toward the close of the sixteenth century. It is unnecessary

to refer to the enormous quantities of po-tatoes annually eaten in Europe and Out yender in the medder green
You see them four ole pine trees stand,
You see a tall white stone between
And five small ones on either hand?
Well, neighbor, she and they would raise
And taunt me with accusing tongue,
If I should e'er forget the days,
The days when that ole hoss was young!
—Bang. America. It is sufficient to say that when the potato disease appeared in 1845 it proticularly in Ireland, where for years potatoes had been the chief article of food

### Doctoring by Telephone.

A young mother was alarmed in the dead of night by certain croupy symptoms in There is no season of the year that her one and only infant. She thereupon so trying for the housekeeper as the sumpromptly rang up the doctor. The doctor, mer months. The heat sans the energy until who knew young mothers with only inthe most willing worker finds everything fants, attempted in vain to minimize the difficult and tedious, and from Monday gravity of the symptoms; maternal instinct insisted upon his nearer presence, and he morning to Saturday night, the tasks drag." A little management will do wonders in was grumbling an assent when a happy relieving your work of its disagreeable idea struck him. "Hold up the baby to features and making it easier to accomthe telephone," he shouted, "and make plish. One hour in the morning is usually The infant was obliging enough worth two in the afternoon, so it is wise "No croup there," said the docto do so. tor. "I'll be 'round first thing to-morrow. ing for the day while it is cool. A gaso

### The Way to Wealth.

A small leak will sink a great ship. Fools make feasts, and wise men eat

ong thou shalt sell thy necessities. Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and great dea! more saucy.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it. Creditors have better memories than ebtors; creditors are a superstitious sect great observors of set days and times. If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some; for he that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing.-Benjamin Franklin, in Poor Richard's Alman-

### Secret of Happiness.

Life is a single year. Youth is springtime, fresh and green and callow. Midage is summer season, when the sky is warmest with satisfaction. Falltime tells of the declining years, and winter of gray hairs and chimney corners. Or life is a single day. The flush of dawn is youth, the sun in its zenith betokens manhood's strength and the lengthening shadows of evening tell how age comes on apace. The best months of the year are when? The best hours of the day? Reply to such a question is most varied. Thus the question as to the best years of a man's life

Childhood has its compensations. The nnocence of infancy is one. There are no ines of care upon the baby's face, not wrinkles except the dimpled depths that laughter leaves. Every day is a de-Woes are evanescent as a summ cold, and worries do not tangle up and irflower in the conservatory of earth, fair to look upon, but yet a flower. If serenity, freedom from lasting sorrow, unacquaintyears, then the palm of preferment must rest upon the brow of babyhood. We speak "Little Bobs" (Gen. Lord Roberts) Britain's military hero of many campaigns, in the course of his report of the progress of the war in South Africa, published in the Official Gazette, of date April 2, 1901, and also in the London Times, says:
"Wagons were imported for triel from the of childhood's happy hours-but do we really desire to return thereto? We would go back, but take our grandchildren with us. We would be children again, provided we lost none of the gains of the grownup. The baby is a bundle of potentialities packed up. Mother Nature has selected and placed them folded in his brain. He is an animal with a future not animal. The infant is the seed lying fallow on the ground. The adult is the tree with fruit. The tree is coiled within the seed, but the tree's best years are not under the ground Every child is a tadpole. Now, tadpoles are preliminary, but not final. It is better to be a tadpole than not to be at all. Yet the frog would not return to the tadpole time. Innocence is compensation for

2.000,000.votes

TRECKON, IN OHIO.

MASS .. AND IOWA.

WHAT DO YOU ESTIMATE ?

OHIO

IASSACHUSETT

10\\\

Combined Vote, Last Ten Years.

Increase, Decrease,

Increase.

1.965.610 Increase, 18.88%

increase,

Decrease, 18.40% Decrease, 2.52%

1891 ..... 1,537,493 1892 ..... 1,684,420 1893 ..... 1,616,422

1897..... 1,572,109 1898..... 1,532,540

I Hereby Certify that the Press Publishing

Association has deposited \$15,000 in The Central

Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., for the express purpose

of paying the Prizes in their Contest on the Combined Official Vote of the States

of Ohio, Massachusetts M.A. Punge

fund can be used for no

other purpose.

.... 1,533,887

1.653,389

inaction. Man is a bundle of potentialities unpacked—unpacked more or less com-pletely as the wand of education has un-raveled them in highest degree. Man's best years are not when he lies in the cradle. matter. Even the Garden of Eden is not the most desirable residence. It had the bliss of ignorance, but that is not the highest happiness. Babyhood must be barred. It is the years which follow adolescence rather than the fledgling days which pre cede this unlocking of the door to the mystery and mastery of manhood, which only are of consideration worthy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### In the Year 3000.

Only to the entirely degraded will smoking, drinking and sitting about appeal. tract. Only cripples will play cards. Only imbeciles will collect daubs of paint. Only prisoners will feed in common, only by savages will jewels be worn, only for the

Each epoch has its chimera. That of the Middle Ages was resurrection. That of to-day is progress. That of the year 3000 will be equality. It is probable that in the pursuit of it there will be an explosion. It is equally probable that after the explosion quiet will ensue, which is the suc-

### After Fifty Years, What?

If a vote were taken a majority of man-

kind would doubtless cast the ballot for

tilizers. They enrich the earth.

### A New Book on Gardening.

The Farmer Co., Philadelphia, have just published a new book on gardening entitled, "The Garden Book for Practical Farmers," written by Mr. T. Greiner. Mr. G. has for thirty years been preaching and practicing the gospel of good gardening with marked success, and hence is well qualified for the task. The book is handsomely printed in clear type on fine paper, containing 129 practical illustrations. The price is 50 cents, postpaid. It is right for every day reading and right for every day reference.

It is legitimate to predict that a thou sand years hence civilization will be rather different from what it is to-day. That which is acceptable now will be abomin-

humanity's dregs will theatres atnsane will entertainments be held and only children dance for pleasure. .

By that time only in legend will stocks e quoted, only in folklore will novels endure, only in menageries will horses sur vive, only in ballads will fashions exist. There will be only pictures to show that men wore high hats and women low necks. only history to tell that sport once was a

ession of great events.

The world will go on as before, providing, as it has, for the survival of the fittest, for mastery by the most strenuous, for oblivion to those who succumb. Meanwhile the best we can do, the best that has ever been done, is to realize that to-morrow we die, that the past is gone the future remote, the present alone effective.-Edgar Saltus.

youth as the best years, and upon a second calling of the roll reconsider. Personal equation sways the sentence which all pronounce, says St. Louis Globe. The nearest years seem fullest of thorns and the most distant appear abloom with roses The poll would give preference to the years of youth and declare old age the hardest. Polls do not always decide wisely. The choice of the primary election is not always the selection which the sage approves. The keenest pleasures come in youth, but the eenest sorrows come as well. Temptation is the most turbulent. The misery of selfconsciousness is at its flood. The sharp which accompanies the finding of one's niche, of locating one's self, exists in youth as at no other time. Youth is at st a half-tamed brute. He needs cor rection, which is civilization. His thoughts are undigested and his actions inconsiderate. Selfishness, the parent sin of sins, is pre-eminently the possession of the ju venile. It has all seasons for its own, but chiefly spring. Youth stands for war, not chieny spring. Touch stands for war, not peace; for struggle, not achievement; for disturbance, not quietude. The dangers of youth are writ large. Unbridled responsibility, corrupting company, risks of curiosity, unlicensed energies, combine to make the years between adolescence and adulthood full of snares and pitfalls. The battle of youth is along a moral precipice. battle of youth is along a moral precipice. The most fascinating flowers blossom nearto the edge. Youth is a getting ready It is a waiting time. The best years are not the years of preparation. The harvest field is ever a more grateful sight to the farmer than the plowed ground. The sickle suggests more pleasure than the sowing.

For the land's sake use Sowker's Fer

## In the Furrow.

The dark brown earth's upturned, By the sharp pointed plough— And I've a lesson learned.

My life is but a field Stretched out beneath God's sky, Some harvest rich to yield.

Where grows the golden graint Where faith? Where sympathy? In a furrow cut by pain. Think twice and pray three times, ore you punish a child.

We are like children learning to We fall again and again. Someti cry out; sometimes we look up and try smile, but we do get up again and try

The world is made up of three clas of people-workers, shirkers and jerkers, loving word was ever spoken, good deed ever done, "to-morrow." To plow a straight furrow on Monda or to dust a room well on Tuesday, or kiss a bumped forehead on Wednesday, worth more than the most ecstatic thr under Sunday eloquence.

glorious Son of God! incarnate Deity! shall forever be with Thee, because The art with me.

Note.-The above was written by esteemed clergyman, well known at Rock ester, N. Y., who committed suicide whe demented by physical ailments.—Editor,

#### A Fish and Lizard Story.

One afternoon I thought I would down the river and troll. I had on my hook a live minnow, and in a little while had a strike and I hooked my first fish which seemed to be quite a large one, reeled him where I could see him and found it was a large pike, twenty-five or thirty inches long. I pulled him up to my boat, but when I lifted him from the water he was as light as a feather. I measure him and found he was just thirty inche ong, and should have weighed eight of nine pounds, while he only weighed two He was just skin and bones. I killed him took my knife and cut him open, and found live lizard, five inches long, in his stom-The reptile was as black as coa and very lively, living twenty-four hour after I took him from his prison.-Field and Stream.

"You never think of staying out late," said the convivial and ill-bred person. "Sometimes I think of it," answered Mr. Meekton distantly.

"But you don't care for that sort "Not in the least."

"Perhaps you never had any experience." "Oh, yes, I have. It was only last night that I was out at 2:30 a. m. Henrietts sent me out to see if I couldn't keep the back gate from slamming."-Washington

# FREE

### KIDNEY AND BLADDER Diseases. Rheumatism. Etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospe, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego County, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kin vessel as often as sixteen times in night, without sleep or rest. In a shot time, to my astonishment, I could sleep a night as soundly as a baby, which I had no done in sixteen years before. What I kno it has done for me I firmly believe it will d vho will give Alkavis a fair trial.

for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours.
(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.
The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to

ers of Alkavis in Kiduey and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specifi Cure and cannot fail. Address, The Churc Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Four Avenue, New York City.



# During the last few months we have advertised two great guessing contests in which the total amount of prise money has been THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$35,000.00). The first contest was on the census of the United States, and we print here the photographs and testimonials of some of the winners. We have not room for more. The second contest was on the Canadian census, and the winners will be announced and the prizes of \$10,000 awarded as soon as the official census figures are given to the public. These contests have been so popular that we have arranged to advertise A THIRD CONTEST, which will interest every American. The total amount of PRIZE money offered in this new contest is FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000), which will be divided among those who make the best estimate on the COMBINED OFFICIAL VOTE of OHIO, MASSA-CHUSETTS and IOWA cast for Governor on Tuesday, November 5, 1901.

..... \$12,800.00 GEO. MOHN. Jr.

\$2,200.00 in Special Prizes for Best Early Estimates. To add to the interest of the courtest and encourage early estimates, part of the prize money (\$2,90.00), will be paid as special prizes to those sending in early guesses. By studying this plan you will see that this division of the money gives you a double chance to win if you send in your estimate early. These special prizes will be awarded as follows:

At the person making the nearest correct estimate before July 10th,

\$1,000.00.

# How to Send Your Estimates.

THE \$15,000.00 PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the nearest S5,000.00 To the 9th To the 10th

Total, 997 prizes, amounting to.....

THE COLUMBIAN, Dept. 7, No. 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass,



less for me to say that

AUGUST BIERBAUM,

of the 3rd is received with check for \$500,00 inclosed Many thanks for your

AUGUST BIERBAUM. nt of the sixt Miss D. E. LEDOUX.



Won \$1,000.00

YOL. XXI.

Germs in the Soil Small Cuts and Ca Written for Green's H There are many peop

ware that there are go

they cultivate, which, on

wound in the body, are than the venom of a rati strychnine, two poisons co people the most deadly. called Bacillus tetani. creations, similar to germ or yellow fever. For m have died from lock-jaw. the puncture of the foot o dirty nail, without l contact with a dirty nail disorder. It is only of la isonous tetani germ has I write this to warn the re Fruit Grower that they s. the hand or any portion come in contact with so or bruised, or when the way broken. Should a fa have a slight cut upon should use that finger in s in the garden, or in pul germs of the deadly tet the wound and cause the fortunate person. It is wound might heal in germ has entered, and finger has been wounded forgotten, yet after a nate man would show s jaw, and when these syn cation that the poison tanus have been widely the system, and a comp never been known und stances. Germs of teta quently discovered in than in others. Since more prevalent on old b been assumed that their creased through the bodies. These germs a in an old inhabited secti than in new sections. If the reader has reason his farm is the abode of he will be constantly on

being struck by its

How few rural people a

soil of their gardens and

enemy, the contact of w

that among the 200,000

Fruit Grower, there a

would deem it necessa

act of bringing a cut

with the soil, and yet he

mstances, is m

this knowledge should Not only may the germs wound through setting o ing with a cut finger. conveyed to the wound dirt of any kind, dust fact portions of the s should be careful about in thrashing, or in cle getting into a fresh wou ways been taught that to godliness, but many stood why cleanliness is recent years we have deadly germs may through filth, and that o seems pure contains Thus the surgeon in peri operation, occupies a ro as possible, containing n ing a marble operating place the body. Then ected, the surgeon's clothing is disinfected, struments and hands an the flesh to be cut i closing I will state that ter how small, may be knew a person to die fr simple pimple upon his the skin over this pimp nail. Under the finger ous germ, which entered the skin was broken. swelled to twice its natu soning was the result, a followed by death. M readers of Green's Fru ceedingly careful in the small wounds.

### Pure Air for Cor

It is important that the patient should be p The vigilance of this i against the enemy shou a moment. Therefore, provided for the time s Otherwise the foe will the armistice. With th recruited by him, the will be largely counters rooms will not only have ously clean and disin oughly ventilated. The p with window open as w certain German sanato air at night is so insiste are no windows in t bundance of bedclothin the patient soon learns t the most incleme though the snow blows oxygen fairly burns the out of the system.

In the Eastern Massac far from the coast, and the sea level, subject to of climate for which No mous, and so plagued that one-fourth of all munity are caused b able results have been Charles S. Millet, of Bro treatment of consumption many of whose nearest sides had died of the dis case. He was already in change of climate was pect of leaving home he became much ician had been intereste

